



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search


Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

Educat
759

C. 1274

READING & LANGUAGE LESSONS

FOR EVENING SCHOOLS



WILLIAM E. CHANCELLOR

Educ T 759.05.274
04

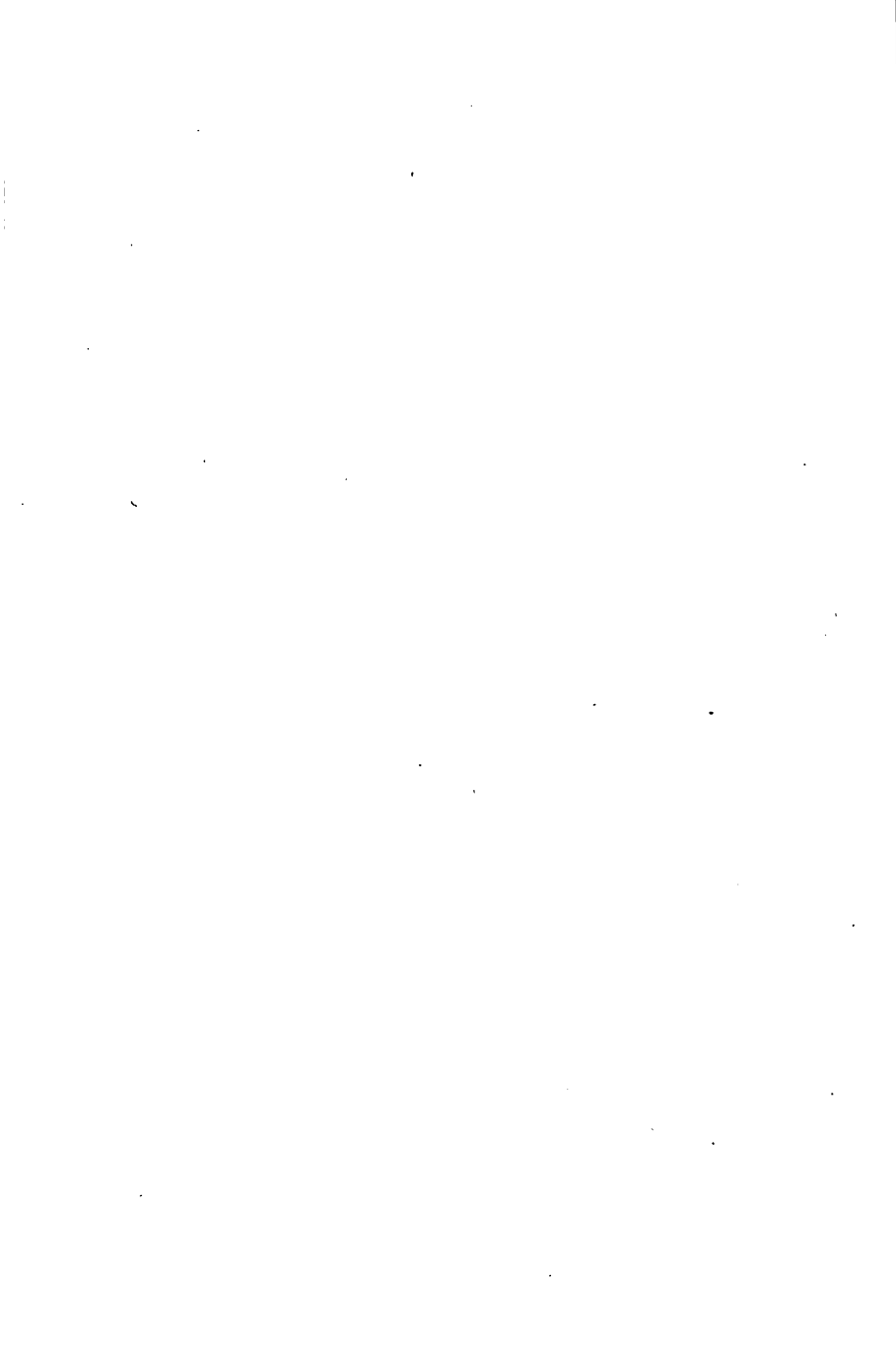
**Harvard College
Library**



By Exchange



3 2044 097 058 010



READING
AND
LANGUAGE LESSONS
FOR
EVENING SCHOOLS

BY
WILLIAM E. CHANCELLOR
SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS, BLOOMFIELD, N.J.



NEW YORK :: CINCINNATI :: CHICAGO
AMERICAN BOOK COMPANY

Edyc T 759.05.274
104.

HARVARD COLLEGE LIBRARY
BY EXCHANGE

JAN 3 1940

COPYRIGHT, 1904, BY
WILLIAM E. CHANCELLOR.

ENTERED AT STATIONERS' HALL, LONDON.

READING AND LANGUAGE.

W. P. 5

PREFACE

THE purpose of this book is to present a series of practical lessons in reading, spelling, and language for the foreign-born and for adult beginners. The method is that of the word with the object represented pictorially. This method is combined with a system of elementary instruction in the principles and practice of English speech and writing.

All the lessons are based upon class-room experience in teaching the foreign-born. The subject-matter is familiar to students of evening schools. In all of the lessons talking the language precedes writing it.

This text-book is designed for use in classes composed of students of several nationalities as well as in classes of but one nationality. It may also be used in classes of native-born adults who do not read and write English. Evening-school students wish to know the vernacular, both spoken and written, and are not concerned with language as a means of understanding literature. They study English for the sake of communicating with others, and need an accurate and fairly large vocabulary of words relating to common matters.

The subject is here presented in a plain, direct, matter-of-fact, conversational way, such as has been found successful through a period of years. It leads the students to talk freely from the beginning, and holds their interest throughout the term.

In the preparation of this book several teachers have given helpful counsel, among whom I am especially indebted to Mr. Frederic N. Brown, Principal of the Bloomfield Evening Schools.

W. E. C.

CONTENTS

LESSONS IN READING

	PAGE
Numbers. A Lesson in Figures	5
Our Bodies. Alphabet Lesson	6
In the Cornfield	7
Carrying Wood	8
Clothing. A Room	9
A Farmer	10
A House on Fire	11
Washing	12
In the Hayfield	13
A Stable	14
Review	15, 24, 33, 43, 58, 82
A Workshop	16
The Clock	17
Riding a Horse	18
American Citizenship	19
A Kitchen	20
Cutting Grain	21
At the Post Office	22
A Sitting Room	23
The Cobbler	25
The Blacksmith	26
Soldiers	27
Traveling by Train	28
Eating. Daily Meals	29
Traveling by Ship	30
The Farm	31
The Post Office	32
The Sky	34
Occupations	35
The Police	36
The Seasons	37
Pioneers	38
Seeking for Gold	39
The Army	40
The Ferry	41
The Balloon	42
The Miller	44
The Canal	45
Cotton	46
The Diver	47
A Storm at Sea	48
The Bricklayer	49
Making Butter	50
The Tinsmith	51
Sugar	52
The American Flag	53
The Lighthouse	54

	PAGE
Logging	55
The Buffalo	56
The Volcano	57
The Salt Mine	59
The Water Mill	60
The Dog	61
Coal	62
Feathers	63
Water	64
Fishes	65
Copper	66
Cast Iron	67
Wrought Iron	68
Lead	69
Ice	70
Mercury	71
Silver and Gold	72
The Cow	73
The Wind and the Sun	74
The Story of a Dog	75
The Kind Mayor	76
Trade Unions	77
Whale Fishing	78
The Camel	79
The United States	80
Newspapers	81

LESSONS IN LANGUAGE

Statements	83
Simple and Modified Subject	84
Words used to Assert	85, 86
Simple and Modified Predicate	87
Exercises	88, 97, 101, 109
Verbs, Singular and Plural	89
Abbreviations	90
The Months	91
Pronouns	92-94, 96
Dictation	95, 104, 106
Words used with Names	98, 99
<i>This, These — That, Those</i>	100
Contractions	102
<i>Has and Have</i>	103
<i>Was and Were</i>	105
Words that tell How, etc.	107
Possessive Forms of Names	108
Plural of Nouns	110
Letters	111
Additional Topics	112

LESSONS IN READING

NUMBERS

one	five	ten	twenty
twenty-five	fifty	hundred	thousand
cent	nickel	dime	quarter
half dollar	dollar	make	how

Five cents make a nickel. Ten cents make a dime.

Twenty-five cents make a quarter. One hundred cents make a dollar. Fifty cents make a half dollar.

Five nickels make a quarter. Ten nickels make a half dollar. Twenty nickels make a dollar. Five dimes make a half dollar. Ten dimes make a dollar. Four quarters make a dollar.

How many cents make a dollar? How many dimes make a half dollar? How many cents make a dime? How many cents make a quarter?

A LESSON IN FIGURES

1 one	2 two	3 three	4 four
5 five	6 six	7 seven	8 eight
9 nine	10 ten	11 eleven	12 twelve
13 thirteen	14 fourteen	15 fifteen	16 sixteen
17 seventeen	18 eighteen	19 nineteen	20 twenty
30 thirty	40 forty	50 fifty	60 sixty
70 seventy	80 eighty	90 ninety	
100 one hundred	1000 one thousand		

OUR BODIES

man	head	two (2)	arm	hand	finger
leg	feet	mouth	eye	ear	knee
teeth	tongue	hair	and	the	has

A man has two eyes and one mouth. The tongue is in the mouth. The hair is on the head. The teeth are in the mouth. A man has two arms and two hands. A man has two legs and two feet. A man has two ears on his head. A man has ten fingers.

What has a man on his head? What has a man in his mouth? How many fingers has a man? How many fingers has a man on one hand? How many legs has a man? How many ears has a man?

ALPHABET LESSON

A a	B b	C c	D d	E e	F f	G g
H h	I i	J j	K k	L l	M m	N n
O o	P p	Q q	R r	S s	T t	U u
V v	W w	X x	Y y	Z z	& and	

ball	bat	feet	it	next	playing
game	put	home	air	just	back
quit	went	touch	that	whizzed	thought
catch	other	side	run	seemed	through

How the ball whizzed through the air! It went far. The man did not catch it. The batter thought that he made a home run, but he did not touch third base. He went back but was put out. His side did not quit playing. The next man hit just as hard and won the game.



IN THE CORNFIELD

picking	corn	him	field	stands	stalk
good	his	has	doing	is	very
with	eat	above	he	like	higher

The man stands in a cornfield. He is picking the corn from the stalk. He has an ear of corn in his hand. He will take the corn home with him. Corn is very good to eat. The cornstalk stands higher than the man. The man has the corn in his right hand. He has the stalk in his left hand.

Where does the man stand? Do you like to eat corn? What is the man doing? What has he in his hand? In which hand has he the ear of corn? Does the corn stand higher than the man?



CARRYING WOOD

carrying	very	wood	back	warm
tied	boy	straps	fire	trees
gathered	girl	dropped	from	make
home	they	heavy	have	branches

The boy and the girl are carrying wood on their backs. The wood is tied on their backs with straps. The wood is very heavy. The boy and the girl have gathered the branches. The branches have dropped from the trees. They will make a fire from the branches. The fire will keep them warm.

What are the boy and the girl carrying? Where is the wood? How is the wood tied on their backs? Where are they carrying the wood? Is the wood heavy? What will they make from the branches?

CLOTHING

coat	collar	cuff	trousers	boots	buttons
sleeve	shirt	cloth	foot	my	your
black	made	where	leather	on	are

My boots are on my feet. Your boots are on your feet. What is on your foot? Your coat is on your back. Your trousers are on your legs. My boots are black. My coat is made of cloth. My shirt is white. Buttons are on your coat. Your coat has two sleeves. Your boots are made of leather. How many boots have you? Where is your coat? Of what is your coat made? How many buttons are on your coat? How many sleeves has your coat? Is your coat black? Is your shirt white? Where are your boots?

A ROOM

room	door	window	desk	pencil	floor
wall	seat	wood	chalk	book	four (4)
smooth	paper	sharp	of	is	a, an

You are in a room. The room has four walls. The floor is made of wood. The desks are made of wood. The desks are smooth. The chalk is white. The paper is white. Your pencil is sharp. Your pencil is in your hand. You have one pencil. You are on a seat. You have a book. The room has one door.

How many desks are there in the room? Of what is your pencil made? Of what is your book made? Where is your pencil? How many walls has the room? How many windows are there in the room? Is paper smooth?



A FARMER

hoe	iron	earth	handle	field	there
around	behind	hard	soft	not	his

The man has a hoe in his hands. The hoe is made of iron and wood. The handle is made of wood. Iron is hard. Cloth is not hard but soft. The man is in the field. There is a fence around the field. The fence is made of wood. The man's hair is black. His shirt is white. His hat is on his head. His feet are on the earth.

What has the man in his hands? Where is the man? What is around the field? What is the fence made of? Where is the man's hat? Is iron hard or soft? Has the man a coat?



A HOUSE ON FIRE

picture	house	brick	this	street	in
fire	firemen	hat	ax	red	smoke
window	out	who	coming	many	they

There are two houses in the picture. One house is on fire. The smoke is coming out of the door. This house has five windows. There are five men in the street. They are firemen. One fireman has an ax in his hand. The fire is hot. This house is made of brick.

How many houses are there in the picture? How many windows are there in this house? How many men are there in the street? Who has the ax? Are the bricks red? Is there a man in the window? How many houses are on fire?



WASHING

woman	tub	window	clothes	washing	bench
shoes	kettle	hoops	handle	around	open

The woman is washing clothes. She is washing them in a tub. The tub is made of wood. The tub is on the bench. The tub has two hoops around it. The hoops are made of iron. The woman has an apron. The window is open. The woman has shoes on her feet. There is water in the tub. The kettle is on the fire.

What is the woman doing? Where is the tub? What is there in the tub? How many hoops are there around the tub? Where is the kettle? Of what is the kettle made? What has the woman on her feet? Is the window shut? Where is the tub?



IN THE HAYFIELD

horse	hay	load	fork	cart	harness
light	wheel	sun	work	bridge	tree
leaves	brook	water	leather	black	green

There is a load of hay on the cart. Hay is light. Iron is heavy. A man is on the load of hay. Another man is on the ground. The men are at work. The man on the ground is putting hay on the cart. He has a fork in his hands. The horse has the harness on his back. The harness is made of leather. The cart is in the field. A tree stands near the river. The leaves on the tree are green. The cart has two wheels.

Where is the load of hay? How many men are there in this picture? How many legs has the horse? Of what is the harness made? Of what are the wheels made? What stands near the river? What is in the river? What is the color of the leaves? What has the man in his hands?



A STABLE

post	tied	rope	horse	halter
pail	ground	water	cleaning	brush
four	mane	nose	suspenders	to

The horse is tied to the post. The horse is tied to the post with a rope. The horse has a halter on his head. The post is made of wood. The pail is on the ground. The pail has some water in it. The pail has a handle. The man is cleaning the horse. The man has a brush in his hand. The man has suspenders on his back.

To what is the horse tied? How many legs has the horse? What has the horse on his head? What is there in the pail? Of what is the pail made? What is the man doing? Where is the brush? What is the man doing with the brush? Has the man a coat on his back?

REVIEW

man	my	there	open
head	buttons	his	horse
leg	your	picture	light
feet	room	fire	leaves
tongue	wall	window	hay
teeth	smooth	house	wheel
hair	road	chimney	draw
mouth	door	fireman	brook
two	seat	out	load
arm	paper	brick	sun
eye	write	hat	water
hand	wood	this	fork
ear	sharp	ax	work
finger	desk	coming	leather
knee	chalk	street	cart
coat	pencil	red	bridge
sleeve	book	many	harness
black	ground	they	tree
collar	four	smoke	green
shirt	hoe	in	post
made	around	woman	mail
cuff	iron	shoes	tied
cloth	behind	tub	mane
where	earth	kettle	rope
trousers	hard	hoops	water
foot	handle	clothes	nose
leather	soft	washing	cleaning
boots	field	bench	suspenders
very	who	that	stalk
on	carry	up	pick

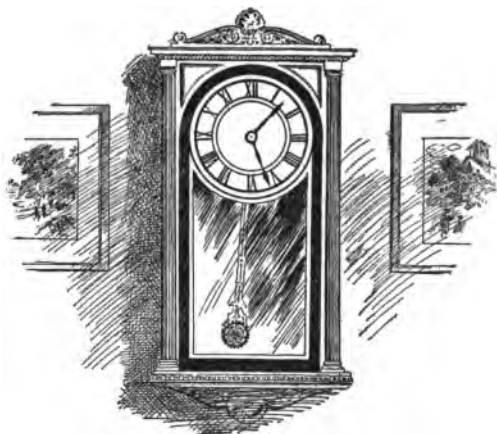


A WORKSHOP

saw	upon	sharp	chisel	vise	table
wood	shop	collar	plane	wall	floor
apron	dull	file	hatchet	board	cut

The man has a hat upon his head. The man is working. The man has a file in his hand. He is sharpening the saw. We cut wood with a saw. The saw has a handle. The handle is made of wood. The table is made of wood. The vise holds the saw. There is a hatchet on the table. It is dull. There is a chisel on the table. The chisel is sharp. The man has an apron.

What has the man on his head? Where is the file? What is the man sharpening? What do we do with the saw? Of what is the saw made? Of what is the handle of the saw made? What holds the saw? What is on the table? Is the hatchet sharp?



THE CLOCK

clock	fastened	hour	minute	name	short
long	past	by	sixty	call	time
seven	week	year	fifty	to	which

The clock is fastened to the wall. The clock has two hands. The two hands are called the hour hand and the minute hand. The hour hand is short. The minute hand is long. By this clock it is twenty-seven minutes past one. Sixty minutes make an hour. Twenty-four hours make one day. Seven days make one week. Fifty-two weeks make one year.

Where is the clock? How many hands has the clock? What are the names of the two hands of the clock? Which hand is long? Is the hour hand short or long? Is there a clock in this room? What time is it now? How many minutes are there in one hour? Of what are the hands made?



RIDING A HORSE

fast	slow	running	revolver	belt
walking	saddle	sitting	stirrups	reins
horseshoe	whip	harness	holds	back

The horse is running fast. The man is on the back of the horse. The man has a revolver in his belt. The man is sitting on a saddle. The saddle is made of leather. The man's feet are in the stirrups. The man holds the reins. The man has a whip in his hand. The harness of the horse is made of leather. There are horseshoes on the feet of the horse.

How is the horse running? Is he walking? What are made of leather? On what is the man sitting? Where are the man's feet? How many horseshoes has the horse? Of what are the horseshoes made? Where is the revolver? What does the man hold in his hand? What has the man on his head?

AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP

foreign	country	right	abroad	different
citizen	vote	elections	Union	foreigner
become	free	State	return	naturalization
native	serve	army	papers	protection

Every foreigner who comes to this country may become a citizen of this country. He gives up his old country and takes a new one. When he is a foreign lord, he must give up his title. We have no lords in America. The laws about citizenship are different in the different States of the Union. After being in this country five years, a foreigner may become an American citizen. Then he is under the protection of the United States. He is not a citizen of his native country any more. His native country cannot make him come back. His native country cannot make him serve in the army. But he must not return there to live. He may vote at all elections in his adopted country. He has all the rights of native-born citizens.

The thirteen original States were : New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia.

How may a foreigner become a citizen of the United States? What does he give up? From what is he free? How many years must he wait in New Jersey before he can become a citizen? May he return to his native land? When he becomes a citizen of the United States, what must he do? What rights has he? Are the laws alike in all the States of the Union?



A KITCHEN

kitchen	ironing	left	rug	full	flatiron
right	basket	stove	flowers	hanging	stocking
line	heavy	cold	light	straw	shut

The woman is in the kitchen. She is ironing. She has a flatiron in her right hand. She is ironing a shirt. The shirt is on the table. A basket is on the rug. The basket is full of clothes. There is a stove in the room. There are some flowers in the window. Some stockings are hanging on the line. The flatiron is heavy.

On what is the woman standing? Is the flatiron in her left hand? Is the flatiron light? What color is the stove? What is hanging on the line? Is the window shut? What is in the basket? Is the basket made of straw? Is the stove hot or cold? Is the flatiron hot? What is there in the stove?



CUTTING GRAIN

sharp	dull	sickle	large	small	people
woman	boy	baby	hammock	tree	barrel
foot	grain	leaves	color	green	steel

There are four people in this old picture. There are a man, a woman, a boy, and a baby. They are in the field. The man has a sickle in his hand. He is cutting grain with the sickle. The man is large. The boy is small. The baby is in a hammock. At the foot of the tree there is a barrel. There are leaves on the tree. Leaves are green. The sickle is made of steel. It is sharp. This picture tells of the old times.

How many people are there in this picture? Which is the smallest? Where is the baby? What has the woman on her head? What are they cutting with the sickle? What is there at the foot of the tree? What is the color of leaves? Is the boy large? Is the sickle dull?



AT THE POST OFFICE

umbrella	behind	under	letter	each
stamp	corner	long	short	beard
glass	panes	keeps	rain	wet

This man is old. He has a basket on his right arm. The old man has an umbrella under his right arm. He has a letter in each hand. The letter has a stamp in the corner. The man's coat is long. He has a beard. The post office is behind him. The window of the post office is made of glass. There are four panes of glass in it. The umbrella keeps off the rain. Rain is wet.

On which arm is the old man's basket? Of what is the basket made? Where is the umbrella? Under which arm is the umbrella? How many letters has the old man? What has each letter in the corner? Is his coat short? How many panes of glass are there in the window?



A SITTING ROOM

sewing	machine	needle	thread	steel
pointed	bookcase	corner	sitting	chair
over	fireplace	beyond	some	carpet

The woman is sewing on the machine. The machine has a needle and some thread. The needle is made of steel. It is pointed. There is a bookcase in the corner of the room. The woman is sitting in the chair. There are two pictures on the wall. The large picture is over the fireplace. The small picture is beyond the large picture.

What is the woman doing? Where is she sitting? Of what is the chair made? What is in the bookcase? How many books can you see? Which picture is large? Which picture is small? How many rugs are in the room? Is there a carpet on the floor? What is in the fireplace? Of what is the needle made?

REVIEW

halter	which	Union	grain
brush	fast	return	sickle
saw	walking	papers	baby
wood	horseshoe	become	leaves
apron	slow	protection	large
hatchet	saddle	free	hammock
file	whip	kitchen	color
chisel	running	right	small
pane	sitting	line	people
sharp	riding	ironing	barrel
vise	revolver	basket	steel
wall	stirrups	heavy	umbrella
board	holds	left	stamp
table	belt	stove	glass
cut	reins	cold	corner
dark	back	rug	panes
long	wet	flowers	under
seven	citizen	eight	keeps
fastened	states	full	letter
post	native	hanging	rain
week	country	straw	each
hour	vote	flatiron	beard
year	serve	stocking	cost
minute	closed	shut	sewing
sixty	elections	sharp	printed
fifty	army	smart	over
shoot	naturalization	dull	machine
time	abroad	boy	bookcase
American	different	soup	foreigner
upon	gathered	original	dull



THE COBBLER

tools	earning	money	buy	food
cobbler	mending	sole	driving	nails
bread	butter	starve	between	breakfast

This man is a cobbler. He is mending a boot. He is putting a new sole upon the boot. He is driving nails into the sole of the boot. His tools are on the bench. The cobbler is earning money. He must have money to buy food. He will buy bread and butter. If he does not have food, he will starve. This man has had breakfast. He will work hard all day.

Who is this man? What is he doing? What has he between his knees? What is he driving into the sole of the boot? Why is the cobbler working? What will he do with his money? Can he live without food? Is this man working before his breakfast? What is on the floor? What is in the tub?

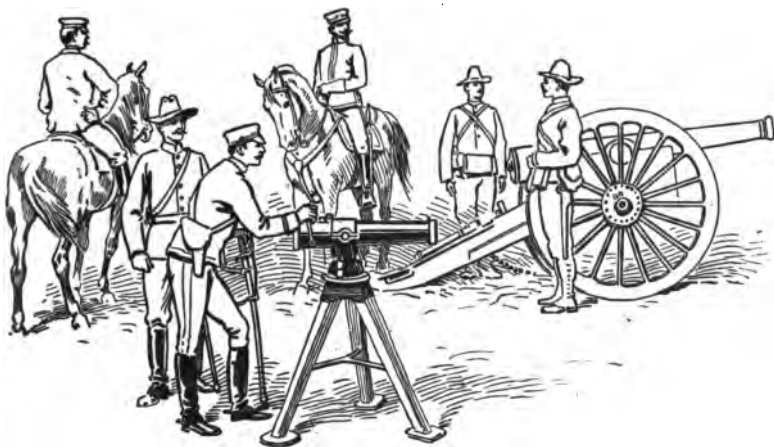


THE BLACKSMITH

blacksmith	made	anvil	pincers	holes
because	strong	weak	behind	fireplace

This man is a blacksmith. He is making a horseshoe. He holds the horseshoe with the pincers, because the horseshoe is hot. The horseshoe is on the anvil. The blacksmith is a strong man. The fire is behind him. The fireplace is made of bricks.

Who is this man? What is he making? In which hand are the pincers? Why does he hold the horseshoe with the pincers? Where is the horseshoe? Is the blacksmith a strong man or a weak man? Where is the fire? Of what is the fireplace made? What is the color of the bricks?

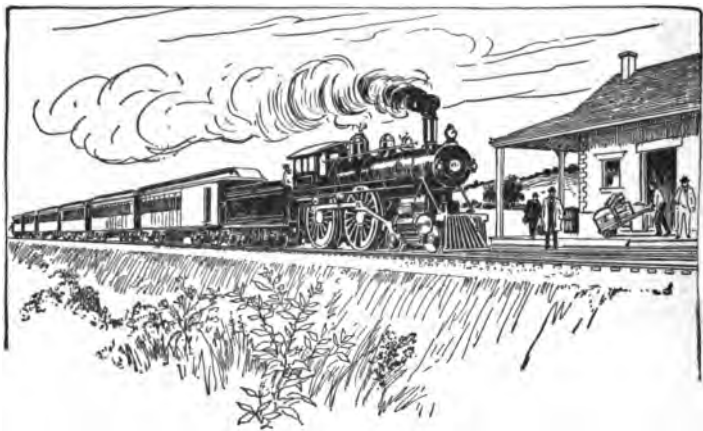


SOLDIERS

soldier	soon	horseback	standing	ground
guns	battle	fire	enemy	powder
shot	fight	spokes	both	looking

There are six soldiers in this picture. Two soldiers are on horseback. Four soldiers are standing on the ground. They have two guns. They will fire off the guns at the enemy. The guns have powder and shot in them. One of the guns is on wheels. There are eighteen spokes in the wheel. The soldiers may soon fight in a battle.

How many soldiers do you see? How many horses are there in the picture? Are all the soldiers on horseback? What will the soldiers do with the guns? What is in the guns? How many spokes are there in the wheel? Are both the guns on wheels? At what are the soldiers looking?



TRAVELING BY TRAIN

train	several	ticket	ride	steam
engine	conductor	pulls	railroad	fast
car	station	mile	track	collects

A man can travel very fast on the railroad. He gets into a train at the station and rides many miles an hour. There are several cars in the train. The conductor collects the tickets. The engine pulls the train over the track. The engine goes by steam. Those who travel should buy their tickets at the railroad station.

How many cars are there in a train? Where does a man get into the train? What must a man buy before he gets into the train? What does the conductor do? What pulls the train? What makes the engine go? Is traveling in the train slow? Where should we buy our railroad tickets? Why should we do this?

EATING

table	plate	knife	spoon	fork
knife	cup	saucer	glass	mouth
food	coffee	milk	sugar	drink

When we eat, we sit down at a table. Each person has a plate, a knife, a spoon, a cup and a saucer, and a glass. I cut my food with my knife. My food is on my plate. I put my food into my mouth with my fork and my spoon. I drink coffee out of my cup and set the cup in the saucer.

What do you put in your coffee to make it sweet? Which do you like the best, coffee or milk? What is the color of milk? What do you do with your knife? With what do you put your food into your mouth? Out of what do you drink water? What things does each person have?

DAILY MEALS

breakfast	salt	supper	morning	noon
beefsteak	dinner	soup	bread	butter
night	potato	meals	meat	apple

I eat breakfast in the morning. I eat dinner at noon. I eat supper at night. Beefsteak is meat. We put butter on our bread. We have three meals a day. The apple is a kind of fruit. The potato is white.

When do you eat dinner? When do you have supper? When do you have breakfast? Which meal do you like the best? Where do we get beefsteak? What is the shape of the apple? What is the color of butter? What kinds of meat do you like?

TRAVELING BY SHIP

ship	captain	rope	land	thousand
wharf	deck	ocean	crew	passengers
sails	cargo	sick	across	great
bottom	walk	tied	orders	painted
hundred	carries	rough	harbor	baggage

We travel across the ocean in a great ship. The ship carries many hundred people and their baggage. The ship is tied to the wharf by ropes. The water in the harbor is quiet. The water in the ocean is often rough. The ship goes thousands of miles on the water.

The people on the ship are the passengers and the crew. The passengers are traveling. The crew must work to make the ship go. The captain gives the orders to the crew.

On the ship we do not see land for many days. The passengers walk on the deck. They have no work to do. Some of the passengers are sick. Many ships are painted black. Some ships go by sails and others go by steam. The cargo is in the bottom of the ship.

In what do we travel across the ocean? Have you traveled across the ocean? What country did you come from? How is the water in the harbor? Who are the people on the ships? Who gives the orders to the crew? Where is the cargo? What makes the ships move? What color are many ships? Do the passengers work? How far can a ship go on the water? Which goes faster, a sailing ship or a steam ship? How is a ship tied to the wharf? Do you like the ships? Do you like better to travel by land or by water?

THE FARM

lives	oxen	their	help	grain
barn	cattle	cows	grass	seed
eggs	corn	beets	cabbage	pasture
dog	farmer	hens	chickens	potatoes
mow	berries	hatch	dries	vegetables

The farmer has a house and a barn. He lives in the house. He keeps his cattle and their food in the barn. The farmer's cattle are his oxen and his cows. The horses help him on his farm. The cows give to him milk and meat. The cows have horns. The cows eat the grass in the pasture all day long. The horses eat hay and grain in the barn. The farmer feeds his hens several times a day. The hens give him eggs. The eggs are good to eat. Sometimes the hens sit on the eggs and hatch chickens from them. The chickens will grow to be as large as the hens.

The farmer has a dog. The dog watches the farmer's house. The farmer raises potatoes, corn, beets, and cabbage. He sells some of these and eats the rest. He mows the grass and dries it. Then he puts it in his barn for the horses. When grass is well dried, it is called hay.

What does the farmer keep in his barn? What do horses eat? What does the farmer get from his hens? What kind of noise does the hen make? Of what use is the dog? How does the farmer make hay? Where does he put the hay? What does he do with his vegetables? Where do the cows stay in the daytime? What do the cows eat? What does the farmer get from the cows? How large are the chickens?

THE POST OFFICE

clerk	stamp	before	cent	public
envelope	address	government	mail	distance
foreign	cost	sending	newspaper	wrapper
postman	office	thirty	brings	outside
take	care	include	which	package
manage	written	anywhere	after	goes

etc. *et cetera*, "and others," or "and so forth."

We get our letters by mail. The post office takes care of the mail, which includes letters, papers, packages, etc. Sometimes the postman brings them to us. We always like to get a letter from our friends. It costs us two cents to send a letter to any part of this country. We can send a letter to any foreign country for five cents. The letter goes in an envelope. The address is written on the outside of the envelope.

The cost of sending a newspaper anywhere in this country is one cent. We can send a newspaper to any foreign country for two cents. We put the newspaper in a wrapper before we send it. The government owns and manages the post office. The post office is public. Ten two-cent stamps cost twenty cents. Three five-cent stamps cost fifteen cents. The clerk in the post office sells the stamps.

How do we get our letters? Who brings them to us sometimes? Do you have to go after your letters? From what country do you get letters? When did you write your last letter? How many two-cent stamps can you buy for thirty cents? Who sells the stamps? Who owns the post office? How much does it cost to send a letter to Italy? In what do you send a newspaper? Can the mail be sent a very great distance?

REVIEW

fireplace	pincers	knife	great
needle	soldier	plate	painted
beyond	guns	cup	rough
thread	shot	coffee	barn
setting	horseback	saucer	potatoes
some	spokes	milk	farmer
chair	standing	spoon	pasture
carpet	enemy	sugar	cattle
cobbler	tooth	drink	corn
tools	ground	ship	dog
bread	powder	wharf	berries
mending	looking	bottom	cows
earning	train	sails	beets
butter	engine	hundred	hens
sole	car	captain	hatch
money	several	deck	grass
starve	conductor	cargo	cabbage
driving	station	carries	chickens
buy	ticket	ocean	dries
between	pulls	passengers	seed
nails	mile	baggage	mow
food	ride	land	eggs
breakfast	railroad	crew	vegetables
blacksmith	track	across	clerk
because	steam	orders	envelope
anvil	fast	harbor	foreign
strong	collects	thousand	postman
weak	table	sick	address
package	take	care	anywhere
include	after	before	manage

THE SKY

day	hours	night	dark	stars
sun	moon	rise	set	size
bright	clouds	rain	number	twenty-four
light	earth	contain	called	different

There are twenty-four hours in a day. Every day is divided into two parts. These two parts are called day and night. Day is light. Night is dark. Men work in the day and sleep in the night. There are many objects to be seen in the sky. The clouds are sometimes light and sometimes dark. The clouds contain water. This water comes down upon the earth as rain.

The brightest object in the sky is the sun. The sun is very large and very hot. The sun keeps the earth warm. The sun is a globe a thousand times as large as the big round earth. The sun rises in the morning and makes everything light. The sun sets at close of day. Then everything is dark.

The stars look very small. Some of the stars are many times as large as the sun. There is a very large number of stars in the sky. The stars are very far away.

How many hours are there in a day? How many hours of the day is it light? How many hours of the day is it dark? How many different things are there in the sky? Which is the larger, the sun or the moon? What makes the earth warm? How many stars are there? How many moons does the earth have? Is the moon always round? What do men do in the daytime? When do men sleep? What color are the clouds? What do we get from the clouds? What is the use of the rain?

OCCUPATIONS

butcher	grocer	farmer	druggist	baker
provisions	tea	wheat	medicine	bread
fruit dealer	bananas	oranges	berries	quart
pound	pie	kerosene	flour	juicy

We buy our provisions of the butcher. The butcher sells us meat. We buy our meat by the pound. The grocer sells us tea, coffee, sugar, salt, and kerosene oil. We burn kerosene oil in a lamp. The farmer raises vegetables and wheat. Wheat is made into flour. The baker makes bread out of flour. Bread costs five cents a loaf. The baker also makes pies. Pies are round.

The druggist sells medicines for sick people. He makes the medicines very carefully out of drugs.

The fruit dealer sells fruit of all kinds. From the fruit dealer we buy bananas, oranges, strawberries, plums, apples, and grapes. Bananas are long and yellow. They are not juicy. Oranges are round and yellow. Oranges are juicy. Strawberries are small and are sold by the quart. Oranges are sold by the dozen.

From whom do we buy our provisions? From whom do we buy our bread? From whom do we buy our medicine? From whom do we buy our coffee? Who raises our vegetables? Who raises wheat? What is made out of wheat? What is made out of flour? Who sells apples? What is the color of an apple? How much do apples cost? Do you like oranges? Are all oranges sweet? Which is the larger, an apple or a strawberry? What things can we get from the grocer? What things can we get from the farmer?

THE POLICE

policeman	brass	blue	club	order
arrest	thieves	law	fight	court
prison	judge	fine	license	guilty
patrol	obey	charge	listens	disobey
wagon	city	hall	issues	punishment

The policeman sees that no one disobeys the law. The policeman walks about on the street. He watches everything. He has a blue coat. He carries a heavy club in his hand. He has brass buttons on his coat. When the policeman sees a fight, he stops it and arrests the fighters. The policeman also arrests thieves. He puts them in the patrol wagon and drives them to the station house. Then he takes them to court. There the judge listens to the charge against them. If they are guilty, they may have to pay a fine. Sometimes they have to go to prison.

Every man who sells fruit must buy a license to do so. The office that issues licenses is at the city hall. If the policeman finds a man selling fruit without a license, he will arrest him. If we obey the law, we need not fear the policeman.

What does the policeman do for us? Could we get along without the policeman? What kind of a coat does the policeman wear? What has he on his coat? What does he carry in his hand? What does the policeman do with thieves? What happens to a man if he is guilty? What must a man buy who wants to sell fruit? What will happen to him if he does not buy it? Who listens to the charge against the prisoners? Who says what the punishment will be?

THE SEASONS

calendar	tell	week	Christmas	plants
spring	summer	fall	winter	twelve
seasons	months	year	January	February
March	April	May	June	July
August	September	October	November	December

There are four seasons, spring, summer, fall, and winter. There are twelve months in the year. Each season has three months. The spring months are March, April, and May. The summer months are June, July, and August. The fall months are September, October, and November. The winter months are December, January, and February. The first month of the year is January. The last month of the year is December.

The winter is cold. The summer is hot. We have ice and snow in the winter. The farmer plants the seed in the spring. We get the fruit in the fall. In the winter we have to burn a fire to keep warm. In the summer we do not need to wear a coat. Christmas comes on the 25th of December. We tell the days of the month and of the week by the calendar.

How many months are there in the year? How many months are there in the spring? Which do you like the better, summer or winter? Do you wear a coat in the summer? When do we burn a fire to keep warm? In what season of the year do we get the fruit? When does the farmer plant his seed in the ground? What are the summer months? What is the difference between the summer months and the winter months? In what month does Christmas come? What day of the month is it?



PIONEERS

family	wagon	forest	daughter	father
children	garden	farm	playing	mother
cattle	pioneers	view	yard	timber
animals	frontier	scene	clearing	rope
cabin	labor	shade	stew	whip
maul	building	youngest	cooking	wilderness

Here is a view of pioneers in a forest. The men are building a cabin of logs. The mother is cooking a stew in the kettle. The daughter is playing with the dog. The youngest son is driving a cow with a rope and whip. All came here in the great wagon. The cattle are resting in the shade. Do you see the animals and the chickens?

There have been many scenes like this upon the American frontiers. All the timber will soon be cut away to make room for a yard and a clearing for garden and farm. Without the labor of men with ax and maul forests cannot be made into farms. The fathers and mothers worked hard in the backwoods that the children might profit by their labor. This is a cheerful picture of strong, free men making a home in the wilderness.



SEEKING FOR GOLD

pan	gold	glitters	found	mixed
tent	wealthy	canvas	rocks	valuable
washing	soil	miner	stones	seeking
metal	yellow	rush	pieces	scoop

These men are seeking for gold. Gold is a bright yellow metal which glitters. It is found mixed with rocks and stones of the soil. As the rivers rush along, they tear down their rocky sides and the gold is left behind on the sides of the rivers. The men scoop up the soil and water in a pan. Then they wash out the soft pieces of soil. This leaves the gold behind in the pan. Sometimes such men get very wealthy. Gold is valuable.

What are the men seeking? What kind of metal is gold? Why do they want the gold? Where do the men live? What is the tent made of? How do they get the gold? What do we make out of gold?



THE ARMY

telegram	marching	log	another
rifles	shoulder	dusty	country
tired	general	war	soldiers
camp	contains	obey	command

This is an army marching against the enemy. There will be a battle when they meet. The general is sitting on the log by the roadside. He is writing a telegram to another general. The telegram contains a command. We do not know what the command is. The road is dusty and the soldiers are tired. When night comes, they will stop marching and pitch camp.

Where is the general sitting? What is he writing? Will the other general obey the command? What will the soldiers do when night comes? On which shoulder do they carry their rifles?



THE FERRY

returning	calling	ferryman	come	over
finished	row	across	boat	wish
take	evening	Europeans	homes	women

These two women are calling to the ferryman. They wish him to come across the river in his boat and to take them over to the other side. It is evening, and the women are returning to their homes. They are not Americans. They are Europeans. The ferryman will row them across. They will pay him something for traveling in his boat.

What time of day is it? What kind of shoes have the women on their feet? What are they carrying? Does each woman have a basket? Why are they calling the ferryman? How much will they give him for taking them across? How can you tell that they are not Americans?



THE BALLOON

balloon	gas	than	lighter	rise
clouds	above	throw	basket	people
dangerous	sand	want	higher	bag
full	let	when	mountains	air

The balloon is high up in the air. The basket has three people in it. They are above the mountains. The balloon is full of gas. This gas is lighter than air. This makes the balloon rise up above the clouds. There are some bags of sand in the basket. When the men want to go higher, they throw out the sand. When they want to come down, they let out the gas.

Why does the balloon rise up above the clouds? What do the men do when they want to go up higher? What do they do when they want to come down? How high can we go in a balloon? Is it dangerous to go up in a balloon?

REVIEW

government	pound	coast	yellow
sending	grocer	guilty	telegram
mail	punishment	tea	rifles
newspaper	bananas	spring	camp
brings	pie	seasons	log
public	wheat	summer	shoulders
distance	oranges	months	general
wrapper	kerosene	full	marching
outside	winter	druggist	dusty
sun	medicine	family	war
bright	baker	cabin	command
light	quart	cattle	obey
hours	children	juicy	battle
moon	arrest	garden	returning
cloud	policeman	building	finished
earth	prison	labor	take
night	brass	wagon	calling
contain	thieves	daughter	row
day	judge	playing	evening
set	prisoner	cooking	ferry
number	blue	father	balloon
called	law	mother	sky
stars	fine	pan	dangerous
seize	charge	tent	gas
dark	club	metal	above
different	bright	gold	sand
butcher	license	wealthy	lighter
provisions	order	soil	higher
than	throw	want	when
come	boat	homes	pitch



THE MILLER

inside	sells	mill	standing	floor
round	flour	grind	grain	fine
powder	top	stones	miller	happy

This is inside a flour mill. You can see the bags of flour standing around on the floor. You can also see two large, round stones. One is on top of the other. They grind the grain into a fine powder. This powder we call flour. You all know what we can make out of flour. The stones are very heavy. The miller looks very happy. He is thinking how much money he will make when he sells the flour.

What does the miller make? What can you see standing on the floor? How many bags can you see? What is the color of flour? What can we make out of it? Does the miller look happy or sad? What is he thinking of? What will the miller do with the bags of flour?



THE CANAL

canal	towpath	mule	walks	different
difference	coal	straight	from	steering
second	canal	behind	longer	patient

This is a picture of a canal. The mule pulls the canal boat with a long rope. The mule is different from a horse. The mule has longer ears than the horse. The mule is a patient animal. He walks along the towpath all day long. The man standing on the canal boat is steering it. There is a second boat coming behind the first. The canal boats carry coal. They go straight across the country for many miles.

What can you see in the picture? What is the boy on the mule's back doing? Do you think the canal boat is going fast? How far behind do you think the second canal boat is? What is the difference between a mule and a horse? Which animal is the better of the two? Does the mule travel as fast as the horse?

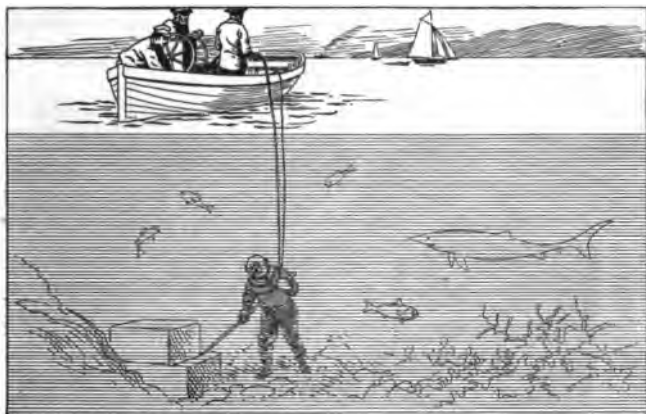


COTTON

cotton	sends	negro	Southern	climate
woven	away	seeds	planted	cloth
spring	deal	quantity	greatest	crop
thread	every	spun	New Orleans	England

The negroes are picking cotton in the field. Cotton grows in the Southern States. The climate is very warm there. The seeds are planted in the spring of the year. The city of New Orleans sends away the greatest quantity of cotton every year. The cotton is sent to the mills, where it is spun into thread. Then the thread is woven into cloth. We send a great deal of cotton to England.

Who are picking the cotton? Are the negroes white or black? What city sends away the greatest quantity of cotton? To what country do we send a great deal of cotton? What two things are made out of cotton?



THE DIVER

foundation	diver	bridge	rubber	building
covers	suit	breathe	supplies	crowbar
entirely	tube	through	pumping	beneath

The diver can work beneath the water. His suit is made of rubber. His suit covers him up entirely and keeps out the water. The diver can stay beneath the water a long time. He must have air to breathe. The men in the boat are pumping the air down to him through a long tube. The diver is building the foundation of a bridge. He has a crowbar in his hand.

What can the diver do? What kind of a suit has the diver got on? Will the suit let the water in? Who supplies air to the diver? How does the air get to the diver? What is the diver doing with the crowbar? What can you see in the water besides the diver?



A STORM AT SEA

life	savers	storm	wrecked	drown
rough	vessel	sailors	struck	safely
brave	coast	wind	waves	sink

There is a storm at sea. The wind is blowing hard. The waves are rough. The vessel has struck upon the rocks. The vessel is wrecked and will sink. The men on the beach are life-savers. These life-savers are brave men. The life-savers will save the sailors and passengers. Some of the men may drown. The life of sailors on the sea is full of danger.

Is the sea smooth? What makes the water rough? What are the life-savers trying to do? Do you think the life-savers can swim? Can they save the vessel? What will become of the vessel? How many men are there on the beach? Do sailors meet with many storms on the sea? Are ships often wrecked in these storms?



THE BRICKLAYER

brick	stick	together	tight	trowel
baked	bricklayer	earns	wages	lime
close	mortar	wall	clay	laying

The man is laying bricks. He is a bricklayer. He has a brick in his left hand and a trowel in his right hand. He is putting some mortar on the wall with the trowel. Then he will put the brick down close into the mortar. The mortar is wet and soft. When the mortar gets dry, it will be hard. The mortar will make the bricks stick together tight. Mortar is made of lime and sand. The bricklayer earns good wages. He earns four or five, or even six, dollars a day.

What is the man doing? What has the bricklayer got in his left hand? What has he got in his right hand? What is he doing with the trowel? What makes the bricks stick together? What does the bricklayer earn?



MAKING BUTTER

daily	cream	floating	milk	butter
churn	turning	shake	substance	changes
skin	object	shaking	forms	pound

Milk is a part of our daily food. When we let milk stand for a time, a thick substance forms on top. This substance is called cream. We skim off the cream and put it into a churn. Then we shake the churn. The girl is shaking the churn. The purpose of shaking the cream is to change the cream into butter. We sell butter by the pound.

Do you like to drink milk? How do we get cream? Is the cream floating on top of the milk? What is the girl changing the cream into? Where is the cream? What is the color of cream? What is the color of butter? How much do you pay for butter?



THE TINSMITH

tin	tinsmith	useful	join	melts
easily	rust	tinware	articles	cups
mixture	solder	lead	shining	cooking

The tinsmith is working at his bench. He is making tinware. Tin is a shining metal. Tin will not rust. The tinsmith joins the pieces of tin together with solder. Solder is a mixture of tin and lead. It melts very easily and quickly. The tinsmith can make many useful articles out of tin. These articles are used for cooking.

Where is the tin? What is the tinsmith making? What kind of a metal is tin? Will tin rust? What metal will rust? How does the tin join together pieces of tin? What is solder? Why does the tinsmith use solder to join the pieces of tin together? How do we use tinware?



SUGAR

scene	sugar cane	changes	squeeze	crushed
tall	cutting	Cuba	sweet	rollers
boil	juice	putting	short	solid

The sugar cane grows very tall. This scene is in Cuba. Some of the men are cutting the cane. Others are putting it into the carts. The carts will carry the sugar cane away. The sugar cane contains a sweet juice. The men will crush the sugar cane with rollers and squeeze out the juice. Then they will boil the juice until only the solid sugar remains behind. The juice changes into sugar.

Where does the sugar cane grow? Where is Cuba? How many men are there in the field? Are all the men cutting the sugar cane? What are the other men doing? What will they do with the sugar cane? Is the juice sour or sweet? How will they get the sugar out of the juice? How do you use sugar?

THE AMERICAN FLAG

red	stripes	government
only	blue	building
school	waving	thirteen
stars	names	nation
white	now	seven

This is a picture of the American flag. It is waving in the wind. The colors are red, white, and blue. The flag has thirteen stripes. At first there were only thirteen States in the nation. There is one stripe for each of those thirteen States. Upon page 19 are their names. There are seven red and six white stripes in the national flag. There is a star for each State in the nation. There are now forty-five States in the United States. The American flag waves over every school and over every government building in the country. To love our country is our duty. Let us honor the American flag.



Why are there thirteen stripes in the American flag? How many red stripes are there? What waves over every school and government building in the country? What nation owns the American flag? What are the colors in the flag of Germany? How does the French flag differ from the German flag? Describe the flag of Italy.



THE LIGHTHOUSE

lighthouse	warn	danger	vessels	keeper
burning	rocks	shallow	perilous	striking
always	bell	dark	ringing	along

The lighthouse is a tall building. It has a light at the top. This light warns the vessels when they come too near the rocks. There is a lighthouse at every dangerous place on the coast. The keeper always keeps the light burning at night. Sometimes the lighthouse has a bell. When the sailors hear the bell ringing, they know that they are in danger. Shallow water is perilous to the vessels.

What prevents the vessels from striking on the rocks? What do the sailors do when they see the light? What kind of a building is a lighthouse? At what places are the lighthouses put? What is dangerous to the vessels?



LOGGING

snow	stream	drawing	bank	farmers
chop	firewood	boards	ground	woodchoppers
roll	circular	branches	planks	logging

In the winter the snow is on the ground. Then the farmers cannot work in the fields. They go into the forest and chop down the trees. The horses are drawing the logs to the bank of the stream. The logs will float down the stream until they come to the mill. There a large circular saw will cut the logs into boards or planks. The farmers will carry the branches home for firewood.

At what time of the year do the farmers cut down the trees? Why do they cut down the trees in the winter? How do the woodchoppers get the logs to the bank of the stream? What cuts the logs up into boards? How do the farmers use the branches of the trees? Is the mill up the stream, or down?



THE BUFFALO

Indians	spear	spearing	skins
number	buffalo	formerly	herd
chasing	valuable	smaller	flesh
few	remaining	constantly	prairie

The Indians are chasing the buffalo. One of the Indians has a spear in his hand. He is spearing the buffalo. Formerly, there were a great many buffaloes on the prairie. The number of buffaloes has grown smaller because so many have been killed. There are only a few remaining. They go about in herds. The Indians will use the skins for clothing. They will eat the flesh. The buffalo is not as valuable to man as is the cow.

What are the Indians chasing? Will the Indian kill the buffalo? What will the Indians do with the skin? Are there many buffaloes remaining? Why are there only a few buffaloes remaining? How does the Indian kill the buffalo? Are the skins warm?



THE VOLCANO

volcano	red-hot	ashes	smoke
hundreds	lava	cinders	escape
happened	terrible	lost	dust
heaps	Vesuvius	suddenly	Asia

Here is a volcano. The volcano throws out red-hot stones, lava, smoke, and ashes. Lava is melted stones. Lava is very hot. Volcanoes are very dangerous. Sometimes hundreds of lives are lost, and cities are covered up. Sometimes the cinders and ashes cover the earth fifty feet deep. Vesuvius is a terrible volcano. Vesuvius acts so suddenly that people cannot escape.

Did you ever see a volcano? What things does a volcano throw out? What is lava? Are volcanoes dangerous? Are you afraid of volcanoes? Do we have volcanoes in North America? Where do we find volcanoes? How deep do the cinders and ashes cover the earth sometimes?

REVIEW

inside	entirely	clay	school
round	suit	trowel	stripes
sells	breathe	lime	blue
mill	through	laying	waving
grind	tube	daily	breeze
stones	rubber	churn	lighthouse
grain	supplies	skim	rocks
miller	crowbar	cream	burning
top	beneath	churning	always
fine	life	shake	warm
happy	brave	tin	shallow
canal	coast	easily	danger
second	vessel	mixture	chop
coal	sailors	solder	drawing
donkey	wind	useful	snow
patient	storm	lead	branches
cotton	waves	join	number
woven	wrecked	melts	chasing
negro	sea	tall	few
quantity	drown	oxen	buffalo
spun	safely	boil	eating
planted	sink	juice	herds
thread	stick	Cuba	flesh
crop	mortar	squeeze	volcano
diver	together	sweet	heaps
covers	earns	crushed	lost
book	tight	rollers	ashes
page	wages	solid	suddenly
formerly	escape	valuable	perilous
scene	changes	names	only



THE SALT MINE

blocks	busy	darkness	descend	passages
stairs	salt	mine	candles	surface
earth	torches	below	need	article

These men are getting salt from the mine. They have cut their way down below the surface of the earth. They are cutting the salt into blocks with their picks. The stairs down into the mine are cut in the rock. It is hard to see in the darkness. The mine is lighted by torches. Some miners have candles in their hats. It would be easy to get lost in the passages of the mine. We need salt for our food. We cannot live without it.

How do the miners descend into the mine? Are the miners busy? Would you like to be a miner? How do the miners cut the salt? How is the mine lighted? Can you see easily in a mine? Is salt a useful article? How do you use salt? Can you live without salt?



THE WATER MILL

power	wheel	force	rushing
weight	steam	lower	hillsides
steep	wooden	machinery	grinding
convenient	invented	hundreds	sawing

This is a water mill. The water wheel gets its power from the stream. The stream comes rushing down the hillsides with great force. The water strikes the big wooden wheel. The wheel makes the machinery move. The weight of the water makes the wheel go round. Some mills are run by steam. The water mill was invented hundreds of years ago. It is very convenient. It is used in mills for grinding grain and for sawing logs.

Have you ever seen a water mill? Where does the water mill get its power? What makes the big wooden wheel go round? What makes the machinery move? Is the power of water better than the power of steam? How long ago was the water mill invented? How is the water mill used?



THE DOG

faithful	domestic	friend	asleep
guard	return	everywhere	watching
world	unlike	fur	master
fearless	obedient	child	protect

The dog is a faithful animal. The dog is a domestic animal. The dog is always a good friend to his master. All that he wants, in return for his friendship, is some food with a little kindness. This fearless dog has found a little child asleep. He will guard and protect the child. He is watching the child until his master comes. The dog is always obedient.

What kind of an animal is the dog? Have you a dog? Are all dogs alike? Is the dog the friend of his master? What does the dog want in return for his friendship? Will the dog protect the child? Does the dog obey his master? Is the dog afraid? Is the child awake?

COAL

fuel	black	shiny	because	breaks
ton	easily	coke	furnaces	engines
cars	sold	hoisted	passages	freight
dug	mineral	hole	burned	shaft

Coal is dug out of the ground. It is found in coal mines. The miners dig down hundreds of feet below the surface of the earth. They cut great passages through the coal. Coal-mining is a dangerous occupation, because of the coal gas.

The coal is hoisted up the shaft by engines. The engines are run by steam. When the miners have got the coal up on the surface, they put it on freight cars. The freight cars carry the coal all over the country.

Coal is a very good fuel because it gives out a great deal of heat. When coal is burned, a gas is formed. This gas gives us our gaslight. Coal is a black, shiny mineral. It is easily broken up into small pieces. Coal is sold by the ton. A "long ton" of coal is twenty-two hundred pounds. A "short ton" is two thousand pounds. We get a great deal of coal from Pennsylvania. We put coal in our stoves and furnaces.

Where do we get our coal? Do you burn coal at your house? Do you burn it in a stove or in a furnace? What kind of a mineral is coal? How far down below the surface of the earth do the miners dig for coal? How do they get the coal up to the surface of the earth? Why is coal a very good fuel? How is coal sold? How is the coal carried all over the country? Where do you buy your coal? Is all coal alike?

FEATHERS

feathers	quill	hollow	help	flying
ladies	bonnets	beautiful	ornament	costly
ostrich	Africa	pluck	simply	cruel
stuffing	pillows	cushions	wicked	adorn

All birds have feathers. Feathers help the birds in flying. Feathers also keep the birds warm. Ladies like to wear feathers upon their bonnets. There are many different kinds of feathers. Some feathers are very beautiful and costly. Others are not worth anything, because they are not beautiful.

It is wicked to kill beautiful birds simply to wear them for ornament. Many song birds have beautiful feathers.

The ostrich feather is very long and beautiful. Ostriches grow in Africa. The men pluck these feathers from the birds while they are alive. This is cruel. Formerly, men used the quills of feathers for pens. We use steel pens now. Feathers are useful for stuffing beds, pillows, and cushions. Feathers are very light and hollow. If the feathers were not light, the birds could not fly with them. The feathers keep the birds warm.

Why do birds have feathers? How can feathers help the birds in flying? Are all feathers useful? How do ladies use feathers? Why do the ladies adorn their bonnets with feathers? Where does the ostrich grow? Are ostrich feathers costly? Is it cruel to pluck the ostrich feathers? What three things do we stuff with feathers? Why do we stuff pillows with feathers? Is it because the feathers are soft? Why are the feathers hollow?

WATER

liquid	dissolves	things	plenty	necessary
shape	colorless	odor	level	tasteless
clear	drinking	smell	human	cleaning
solid	sickness	clothing	without	vegetables
covers	boiling	fresh	rivers	disappears

Water covers the greater part of the earth. The water in the seas and oceans is salt. The water in the rivers and ponds is fresh. Water is a liquid. Water has a level surface. Water has no shape of its own. Water is colorless and has no odor. Water dissolves salt and sugar. Water will not dissolve coal. Water is used for drinking and for cleaning our clothing and houses.

We keep away sickness by being clean. Vegetables and plants cannot live without water. If we did not have rain, we could not have potatoes. Boiling water changes to steam and disappears. You can see the steam coming out of a kettle of boiling water. Water is very useful. It is more necessary to human life even than food. We need to drink plenty of water every day.

Is water a solid? Do you drink fresh water or salt water? How much of the earth does the water cover? Will water dissolve coal? Will water dissolve sugar? What else will water dissolve? What kind of surface do all liquids have? Why do all liquids have a level surface? Why is water so useful? How do you use water? Do vegetables need water? What does boiling water change to? Have you ever seen a steam engine? Have you seen steam coming out of a kettle of boiling water? Have you ever tasted salt water?

FISHES

pointed	catch	teeth	backward	swallow
whole	gills	fierce	greedy	rapid
movement	trout	fins	towards	throat
another	waiting	chew	often	seize
hooks	baited	lungs	devour	brooks

Fishes live in the water. They have gills, not lungs, for breathing. They have sharp, pointed teeth. These teeth are turned backward towards the throat. The fishes do not chew their food with their teeth. They only seize their food with their teeth. Then they swallow their food whole. Fishes have a rapid movement and go through the water very fast. They move through the water with their fins and tails. They are sometimes fierce and greedy. The larger fishes eat the smaller fishes.

We eat a great deal of fish. The fishermen catch them on baited hooks. Sometimes the fishermen catch a great many fishes at one time in their large nets. It is good fun to catch fish with hook and line. Often there are trout in the mountain brooks.

Do you like to eat fish? What kind of fish do you like to eat best? What is the largest fish you know of? Have you ever been fishing? What kind of teeth do the fishes have? Do the fishes chew their food before they swallow it? What kind of food do the fishes eat? Do the fishes move through the water slowly or rapidly? How do the fishermen catch the fishes? What is bait? How many fishes can a fisherman catch in his net at one time? Do you like to fish? Do you know how fishes breathe in the water? Why can they not live out of water?

COPPER

common	notice	wire	bend	electricity
copper	saucepans	polish	strips	conductor
beaten	useful	pure	boilers	removed
twist	frequently	thin	seldom	application

You will notice that copper is a bright red metal. Copper is seldom found pure. Copper is frequently found in the earth mixed with other substances. These substances must be removed before the copper becomes pure and useful. Then it is beaten into broad, thin strips. These strips are made into saucepans, kettles, boilers, and many other useful articles.

Sometimes the copper is drawn out into long wire. You can bend and twist this wire any way that you please. The wire will not break. This wire is used a great deal in all the applications of electricity. Copper wire is a fine conductor of electricity. Copper is a very common metal. When you polish copper it becomes very bright.

What is a cent made of? What is the color of a cent? Does a new cent look like an old cent? What is the difference between the two? Which is the brighter? Is copper frequently found pure? What must be done to the copper before it becomes pure and useful? What is copper beaten into? What articles can be made out of copper strips? Have you ever seen a copper kettle? How is copper made into wire? Why is copper wire so useful? Can you bend and twist copper wire easily? How is copper wire used a great deal? Is copper a rare metal or a common metal?



CAST IRON

best	worth	cools	furnace	poker
heavier	bottom	stones	channels,	wheelbarrow
molds	plugged	flows	bedstead	railings

Iron is found in the earth, mixed with other substances just as copper is. The iron must be removed from the other substances. It is wheeled to the top of a great furnace in wheelbarrows. In the furnace it is melted. The iron is heavier than the other substances, and falls to the bottom of the furnace. Then the plug at the bottom of the furnace is taken out. The iron flows out into channels made in the sand on the floor. There it cools.

Which is the better metal, iron or gold? Where is iron found? How do you remove the other substances from the iron? Which is worth more, a pound of gold or a pound of iron? What things can you make out of cast iron?

WROUGHT IRON

steel	tough	forge	wrought	hammered
beams	arches	weld	chains	strength
tugging	bear	must	brittle	machines

Wrought iron is very different from cast iron. Wrought iron is tough. Cast iron is very brittle. Cast iron will break easily. Wrought iron is very tough. Wrought iron will not break easily. You can make wrought iron into any shape you please. Wrought iron has very great strength. We make chains out of wrought iron because it will bear a great deal of tugging. We can weld two pieces of wrought iron together when we heat them red-hot and then hammer them.

Wrought iron is pounded, rolled, or hammered iron. Wrought iron must be heated red-hot before it can be bent. Wrought iron is useful for making beams and arches for bridges and large buildings. We make all kinds of machines out of wrought iron.

Steel is even stronger than wrought iron. The frames of many great buildings are made of steel.

Is wrought iron the same as cast iron? How is wrought iron different from cast iron? Which kind of iron is tough? Have you ever been in a blacksmith's shop? What does the blacksmith make wrought iron into? Does the blacksmith heat the wrought iron red-hot? After the wrought iron is heated red-hot, how does the blacksmith change its shape? Can the blacksmith change the shape of cast iron? What is wrought iron useful for? Why are beams and arches made of wrought iron? What is wrought iron? Will wrought iron break easily?

LEAD

lead	heavier	sheets	flat	rolled
lining	aluminum	cisterns	plumber	pipe
poured	silver	hardens	roofs	gutters
tanks	arts	bullets	shot	think

Lead is a soft metal. Lead is very easily melted. It is very easily cut with a knife. Sometimes, it is rolled out into thin sheets. It can be made into thin sheets by melting it and then pouring it over a flat table covered with fine sand. The plumber likes to use lead because he can cut and bend it so easily. Our water pipes are often made of lead.

Lead also makes a good lining for cisterns and tanks. We make bullets and fine shot out of lead. The bullets are used in war and in shooting large animals. We shoot birds with fine shot.

Lead is heavier than silver or aluminum, but lighter than gold. Clean lead shines like silver. Copper, iron, tin, and lead are called the useful metals. Gold and silver are used in some of the arts and trades.

Have you ever seen a plumber at work? Did you ever melt any lead? Can you melt lead very quickly? Did you ever try to cut lead with your knife? How is lead made into thin sheets? Is the roof of your house covered with lead or with shingles? Of what are water pipes made? Why does the plumber like to use lead? What is the difference between bullets and fine shot? For what do we use bullets? For what do we use fine shot?

What are the useful metals? What are the precious metals? Do you know the price of lead by the pound?

ICE

ponds	frozen	pure	skating
store	float	indoors	hailstones
snow	cooling	natural	artificial
also	ice chest	what	sawdust
packed	preserve	important	manufacture

In the winter time the ponds are all frozen over. They are covered with ice. Ice is frozen water. Snow and hailstones also are frozen water. We can go skating on the ponds in the winter time. Ice is lighter than water. Ice floats on the surface of the ponds. In the winter time men cut the ice and store it in large ice houses. The ice is packed in sawdust to keep it from melting.

In the summer time the men sell the ice. We put ice in our ice chests to preserve our provisions. We also use ice for cooling drinks. The ice we get from the ponds is natural ice. A great deal of the ice that is now used is made indoors. The ice we get from manufacture is artificial ice. Artificial ice is made from pure water. Sometimes, natural ice is not pure. Ice is a very important article. We must have it in summer.

Have you ever been skating? Can you go skating in the summer time? What is ice? Is ice a solid or a liquid? Is ice heavier than water? Where do the men store ice? Why do they pack the ice in sawdust? When do they sell the ice? Have you an ice chest at home? What is natural ice? Have you ever seen snow in the summer time? Do the ponds freeze over in the summer time? Why don't the ponds freeze over in the summer time?

MERCURY

mercury	spoken	bottle	careful
spill	drops	temperature	heaviest
nearly	fourteen	thermometer	degrees
looking-glass	remarkable	warmth	expands
scale	fluid	printed	amount

Mercury is a very remarkable metal. It is the heaviest metal of which we have yet spoken. We can keep mercury in a bottle. If we should spill the mercury, it would separate into little round drops. Mercury is nearly fourteen times as heavy as water. Mercury is put on the backs of looking-glasses.

We put mercury in thermometers. A thermometer is a scale with a tube of mercury on it. Heat expands the mercury. When the air becomes warmer, the mercury rises in the tube. When the air becomes colder, the mercury goes down in the tube. Some figures are printed on the scale behind the tube. These figures tell how many degrees the temperature is. Water boils at two hundred and twelve degrees.

Water is a fluid. Mercury also is a fluid. Every other heavy metal is a solid.

Why is mercury a remarkable metal? Is mercury a solid metal? What will the mercury do if you spill it? How many times heavier than water is mercury? Have you a thermometer at home? Can you tell the amount of warmth in the room by the thermometer? When does the mercury rise in the tube? When does the mercury go down in the tube? At what temperature does water boil? What is on the scale?

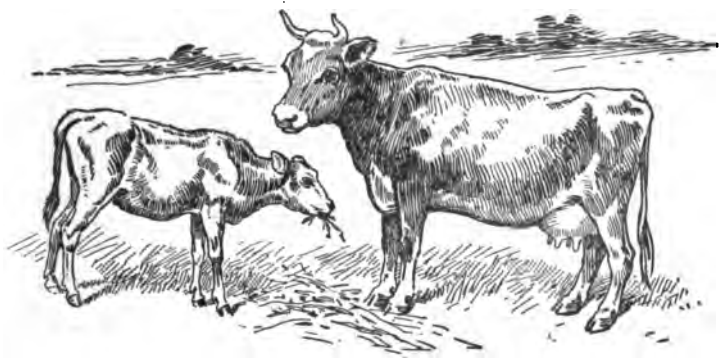
SILVER AND GOLD

eagle	polish	precious	case	scarce
scratch	enough	chamois	mint	nickel
tarnish	watch	filling	dime	quarter
bracelet	dollar	dentist	ring	stamped

Gold and silver are called the "precious metals." Silver is a white metal. It looks like nickel and tin. Silver is heavier than aluminum. Pure silver is not hard enough for practical use. Silver must be mixed with copper to make it tough. Silver can be scratched with a knife. The cases of some watches are made of silver. Some watches are made of gold.

Gold and silver are used to make our coins. We have silver dimes, quarters, half dollars, and dollars. Gold money is more scarce than silver money. All the gold and silver money is made in the government mints. The metal is brought to the mint in bars. There it is rolled out, cut into pieces, and stamped. Dentists use gold and silver for filling teeth. We polish gold and silver with chamois. Many ornaments are made of gold.

Is your watch made of gold or of silver? Which metal is the more precious, gold or silver? Why must silver be mixed with copper to make it tough? Can you scratch silver with a knife? How can you polish silver? Have you ever seen a gold bracelet? How many cents is a silver dollar worth? How many dimes is a silver half dollar worth? Has the dentist ever put gold or silver in your teeth? Do you like to go to the dentist? Where is all the money made? Who controls the mints in which money is made?



THE COW

stout	support	hide	food	horns
peaceful	already	cloven	once	hoofs
calf	feeding	pasture	cud	beef

This is the picture of a cow and her calf. They are in the pasture. The calf is feeding. The cow is a very peaceful animal. The cow has short, stout legs to support her heavy body. The cow chews a cud. The cud is food that the cow has already eaten once. The cow has cloven hoofs and two horns. The calf has no horns. The cow is a valuable animal. The cow gives us milk to drink and beef to eat.

Have you ever milked a cow? Do you like to drink milk? Will the calf have horns sometime? What kind of hoofs does the cow have? What does the cow give us? What does the cow chew? Where is the cow? Is the cow a fierce or a peaceful animal? Is the cow a light or a heavy animal? What kind of legs has the cow?

THE WIND, AND THE SUN

settle	dispute	question	fable
compel	immediately	began	agreed
resist	tremendous	instead	furiously
closely	finally	conquered	wrapped
thought	pleasantly	traveler	proved

Once upon a time, so the fable runs, the Wind and the Sun had a dispute that they wished to settle. The question was as to which of the two was the stronger. Just then they saw a traveler coming along the road. They agreed that the one who could first compel the traveler to take off his coat was to be called the stronger.

Immediately thereafter the Wind began to blow furiously. The Wind thought that the traveler could not resist such tremendous strength. But instead of taking off his coat, the traveler only wrapped it more closely around him. Finally the Wind got tired and stopped.

Then the Sun took his turn. He came out pleasantly and warm. This pleased the traveler and made him feel so warm that he took off his coat at once. In this way the Sun conquered and proved to the Wind that he was the stronger of the two.

What was the dispute of the Wind and the Sun? How did they agree to settle the dispute? What did the Wind do to make the traveler take off his coat? What did the Wind think? What did the traveler do instead of taking off his coat? How did the Sun try to make the traveler take off his coat? Did the Sun conquer the Wind?

What does this story mean? Is it a true story or a fable?

THE STORY OF A DOG

stole	brook	greedy	opened
snapped	fell	property	reach
belonged	carried	world	persons
neither	seized	passing	reflection
bridge	hungry	indeed	disappointed

A hungry dog once stole a large piece of meat. He was very glad indeed to get the meat. He had seized the meat in his teeth and was running away with it as fast as he could. On his way he came to a brook. As the dog looked from the bridge into the water, he thought he saw another dog with another piece of meat in his mouth.

This piece of meat was just like his own. He was so greedy that he opened his mouth and snapped at the piece of meat which belonged to the other dog. His own piece of meat fell into the water and was carried beyond his reach. The dog was very much disappointed to find that the other dog was simply his own reflection in the water. He had neither his own piece of meat nor the other dog's.

In this world there are a good many persons who are so eager to get the property of others that they lose their own.

What did the dog steal? Did you ever see a dog steal a piece of meat? Why did this dog steal the meat? What was the dog doing with the meat? What did the dog come to on his way? What did the dog see when he looked from the bridge into the water? Why did he snap at the piece of meat that belonged to the other dog? What became of his own piece of meat? Was the other dog a real dog? Have you ever seen the reflection of your face in the water?

THE KIND MAYOR

ragged	peddling	station	railroad
good-looking	gentleman	orphan	start
handed	stranger	paying	counted
mayor	despised	meanness	attention
received	value	sure	angrily

A ragged little girl was peddling apples at the railroad station of a great city. A train was about to start. Just then a good-looking gentleman jumped off the train, and asked the girl for fifteen cents' worth of apples. The girl counted the apples and handed them to him. Suddenly the train began to move, and the stranger got on quickly without paying for the apples. He gave no attention to her at all, but laughed as she called out for her money.

The mayor of the city was standing by. The mayor was a man who despised all meanness. He looked very angrily after the train. Then he took the little girl by the arm, and led her home with him. You may be sure she received the full value of her apples.

When the good mayor learned that she was an orphan girl without a home, he found a kind family who were glad to take care of her. Every one liked the mayor. He was always friendly.

What was the ragged little girl peddling? Who bought some apples of the ragged little girl? Did the little girl receive any pay for her apples? How many cents' worth of apples did she give the stranger? What did the stranger do when she called out for her money? Who was standing by? What kind of man was the mayor?

TRADE UNIONS

strike	afford	idle	trade union
longest	masters	wise	remain
society	divides	yield	savings
shorter	labor	refuse	dissatisfied
workingmen	enough	workmen	employers

Sometimes workingmen become dissatisfied with their work. They think that they are working too long or that they are not getting enough pay. Then they strike for shorter hours of labor and more pay. They refuse to do any more work until their employers give them shorter hours and more wages. But the workmen are usually poor, and the employers are often rich.

Often the workmen cannot live without money from wages long enough upon their savings to compel the employers to yield. You can easily see that the employers can usually afford to remain idle longer than the workmen. Sometimes the wage-earners form a trade union to help themselves. A trade union is a society that helps to protect workingmen from their masters. The men, while they are working, give part of their savings to the trade union. The trade union divides this money among the men while they are striking.

Why do the workmen become dissatisfied with their work? For what do the workmen strike? What do the workmen refuse to do? Do the workmen have more property than the employers, or less? Can the workmen live very long without working? What is a trade union? What do the men give to the trade union? Do you think that it is wise for workingmen to belong to trade unions?



WHALE FISHING

whale	capture	exciting	whaler
fitted	whaleboats	head	stern
harpoons	whalebone	attached	coiled
instantly	backward	exhausted	blubber

Whale fishing used to be a very dangerous business. It is still very exciting to try to catch whales. The whalers were especially equipped for the work. They carried six or eight whaleboats. The old whaleboats had head and stern alike, so that they could go either forward or backward. Each boat had a harpoon, which was attached to a long rope. This rope was coiled up in the bottom of the boat.

In this picture a man is throwing his harpoon into the whale. When the whale is struck, he will instantly rush away. The whale will pull the boat after him until he is exhausted. Then the men will capture him and take his blubber and whalebone.

What is the man in the boat doing? How were whales captured in the old days? What do men get from whales?



THE CAMEL

desert	burden	swift	camel
plentiful	journey	hump	nutriment
purpose	supply	wool	imported

The camel is well fitted for its life on the desert. The desert is a very dry region where food and water are found at very long distances apart. The camel can make a journey of several days without either food or water.

You can see the two humps on the camel's back. The two humps contain nutriment. The camel uses this nutriment when he can find nothing to eat. In the camel there is also a bag, in which he stores water for the same purpose. The camel is very swift and can carry a heavy burden. The camel has a plentiful supply of milk. We import a great deal of camel's hair.

Write about the camel.

THE UNITED STATES

foremost	republic	monarchy	Congress
according	prosperous	area	square
consists	population	millions	immigrants
foreigners	Senate	serve	wonderful
President	elected	representatives	governed

The United States is the foremost republic in the world. A republic is governed by the people. A country that is governed by a king is called a monarchy. The United States is perhaps the most prosperous country in the world.

The area of the United States is three and a half million square miles. The population of the United States is over seventy-six millions. Thousands of immigrants from all the nations of Europe come into the country every year. It is wonderful how quickly these foreigners become Americans.

The President of the United States is elected to serve four years. The laws of the nation are made by Congress. Congress consists of the Senate and the House of Representatives. Every State has two senators. The number of representatives depends upon the population of the State.

How is the United States governed? Is the United States a monarchy or a republic? How is Italy governed? Which is the most prosperous nation in the world? What is the area of the United States? What is the population of the United States? Who come into the country every year? Do these foreigners become Americans quickly? How many years does the President of the United States serve?

NEWSPAPERS

printed	events	advertisements	reporters
copies	commerce	affairs	sports
account	charge	politics	rent
editor	describes	manager	music
position	newsboys	advertise	next

The newspaper is a printed sheet of paper. The newspaper gives an account of all the events of the day. Each newspaper has a great many reporters. It is the business of the reporters to find out what is going on. If there is a great fire in the city, a reporter describes it. The next morning the paper will give an account of the fire.

The newspaper also tells about commerce, national and foreign affairs, music, politics, and sports. The newspapers contain a great many advertisements. They advertise houses for sale, houses for rent, horses, positions, and many other things. Each newspaper is in charge of editors and managers. Some of the editors write editorials upon public affairs. The newsboys sell the newspapers on the street.

Do you read the newspaper? Which newspaper do you read? Did you ever sell newspapers? How many copies can a newsboy sell in a day? What does the newspaper give an account of? Who finds out what is going on? What other things does the newspaper tell about? What do the newspapers advertise? Do you read the advertisements in the newspapers? If you had a house for sale, would you let the newspapers advertise it? Who sells the newspapers? Do you read the editorials in the newspapers?

REVIEW

pick	ton	notice	beef •
stairs	dug	thin	compel
busy	shiny	useless	began
salt	coke	seldom	agreed
below	hoisted	poker	kind
mine	freight	bedstead	• mayor
candles	feathers	chains	handed
surface	ladies	poured	peddling
descend	pillows	tanks	counted
power	beautiful	bullets	strike
weight	cushions	flat	savings
steep	cruel	roofs	idle
wheel	liquid	gutters	afford
wooden	shape	pipe	attacked
invented	clear	ice	whale
lower	sickness	frozen	immense
machinery	smell	skating	supply
faithful	fresh	important	wool
guard	level	float	imported
world	movement	spill	republic
unlike	another	thermometer	governed
friend	hooks	degrees	immigrants
fur	greedy	careful	prosperous
asleep	chew	dentist	square
watching	wire	mint	printed
protect	copper	dime	newspaper
fuel	twist	watch	advertise
furnace	common	enough	national
railroad	wages	commerce	manager
pleasantly	remain	orphan	editor

LESSONS IN LANGUAGE

STATEMENTS

1. The river is frozen.
2. Winter is gone.
3. The robins have come.

Of what does the first sentence tell something? What is told about it?

Of what does the second sentence tell something? What is told about it?

What does the third sentence tell?

Write a sentence that tells something about the weather.

Write a sentence telling what your occupation is.

Write a sentence telling where you live. Write a sentence telling what time it is.

A sentence that tells or states something is a **statement**.

With what kind of letter does the first statement at the top of the page begin? the second statement? the third?

What punctuation mark is placed after these statements?

RULES : — *The first word of every sentence begins with a capital letter.*

A period is placed after every statement. Learn to spell the following words, and make a statement about each : —

sun	factory	policeman	river
moon	school	pencil	skating
mayor	wheel	world	dollar
friend	working-man	book	fishing
thought	railroad	cattle	government

SIMPLE AND MODIFIED SUBJECT

1. The robin sings.
2. The little red robin sings.

In these two sentences what are spoken of ?

In the second sentence what two words show the kind of robins spoken of ?

The name *robin* is called the **simple subject** of the sentence. The words *little* and *red* are called **modifiers** of the simple subject. *The little red robin* is the **modified subject** of the sentence.

Write the following sentences, filling the blanks with modifiers of the simple subjects : —

1. The ——— fox runs fast.
2. The ——— boy will succeed.
3. The ——— dog watched the stranger.
4. The ——— leaves fall to the ground.
5. The ——— moon has risen.
6. A ——— squirrel is on the tree.
7. Some ——— chestnuts were on the fire.
8. The ——— beach was a nice place to bathe.
9. The ——— Indians were on the march.
10. The ——— gentleman will speak to you.
11. The ——— flower smells sweet.
12. The ——— stars have disappeared.
13. The ——— soldier has come home.
14. The ——— street is stopped up with carts.
15. The ——— man will lift the stone.
16. The ——— weather has come.

WORDS USED TO ASSERT

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. The wind blows. | 3. The picture is beautiful. |
| 2. The moon rises. | 4. The lemon is sour. |

What word tells what the wind does? What does the wind do? What word tells what the moon does? What does the moon do? Is the picture beautiful? What word do you use to say this of the picture? What does the word *is* do in the fourth sentence?

Words like *blows*, *rises*, and *is*, used to make assertions, are called **verbs**. We cannot make a statement without using a verb. We cannot say anything about a thing or a person unless we use a verb. Therefore it is very important to understand what verbs are.

Complete the following, filling the blanks with verbs:—

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. The monkey —. | 10. Horses — hay. |
| 2. The tree —. | 11. The year — twelve months. |
| 3. Birds — in the air. | 12. Bees — honey. |
| 4. The apples — green. | 13. John — his kite. |
| 5. The building — tall. | 14. An acorn — an oak. |
| 6. Fishes — in the water. | 15. The letter — well written. |
| 7. Charles — the ball. | 16. The clock — seven. |
| 8. The horse — the fence. | |
| 9. The snake — on the ground. | |

Write in a sentence each of the following verbs:—

run	hear	fear	eat	write	read
walk	like	push	hurry	tear	wear
ride	drive	rise	buy	stand	fail

WORDS USED TO ASSERT

1. The horse ran away.
2. The birds come in the spring.

In the first sentence the verb, *ran*, tells the action of the horse. In the second sentence the verb, *come*, tells an action of the birds.

A verb asserts something of its subject. In the following sentences pick out the verb and tell what it asserts of its subject: —

1. The blacksmith is shoeing the horse.
2. Columbus discovered America.
3. The train travels fast.
4. The policeman arrested the thief.
5. The men were unloading the vessel.

Make twenty sentences by combining the following nouns and verbs: —

NOUNS

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. baby, babies. | 6. lion, lions. |
| 2. woman, women. | 7. star, stars. |
| 3. boy, boys. | 8. wind, winds. |
| 4. dog, dogs. | 9. horse, horses. |
| 5. man, men. | 10. bird, birds. |

VERBS

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| 1. twinkle, twinkles. | 6. blow, blows. |
| 2. run, runs. | 7. swim, swims. |
| 3. fly, flies. | 8. vote, votes. |
| 4. cry, cries. | 9. roar, roars. |
| 5. bark, barks. | 10. sew, sews. |

SIMPLE AND MODIFIED PREDICATE

1. The robin sings.
2. The robin sings merrily.

What is the subject of the first sentence? of the second?

What word tells what the robin does? What word tells how the robin sings?

The word *sing* is called the **simple predicate**. The word *merrily* is called the **modifier** of the simple predicate.

Write the following sentences, filling the blanks with modifiers of the simple predicates:—

1. Snow falls —.
2. He went to work —.
3. The ship crosses the ocean —.
4. They placed the sick man in the carriage —.
5. The letter was written —.
6. The employer spoke —.
7. He held his own —.
8. The river wound — to the sea.
9. The breeze blew —.
10. He fell — to the ground.

Write five sentences, each containing a modified predicate.

Write five sentences, each containing a modified subject.

Write each of the following modifiers in a sentence:—

early	soon	quickly	well	finely
honestly	best	wholly	fast	badly

EXERCISE IN MAKING SENTENCES

Write answers to the following questions. Make each answer a complete sentence : —

1. Where does the sun rise ?
2. When do the leaves fall from the trees ?
3. At what time of year do the ponds freeze over ?
4. What makes the locomotive engine move ?
5. What makes the clouds move in the sky ?
6. At what time of the year are the fruits ripe ?
7. When do the farmers plant their seed ?
8. Who is now the President of the United States ?
9. What is the color of the sunset ?
10. At what time of the year does the hot weather come ?
11. What game is played in summer ?
12. What kinds of ships sail on the sea ?
13. What carries the ships across the sea ?
14. How can you tell what direction the wind blows ?
15. Who makes bread ?
16. Who delivers letters ?
17. Who shoes horses ?
18. What does the glazier do ?
19. How many hours are there in a day ?
20. Who sells drugs ?
21. What does the cobbler do ?
22. Who makes tables ?
23. What does the bootblack do ?
24. Where do the horses drink ?
25. When does Thanksgiving Day come ?
26. How many senators are there from each State ?
27. Do you like to go fishing ?

VERBS — SINGULAR AND PLURAL FORMS

1. The fishes swim.
2. The fish swims.
3. The boys jump.
4. The boy jumps.
5. The girls sew.
6. The girl sews.

What is the subject of the first sentence? What is the predicate? What is the subject of the second sentence? What is the predicate of the second sentence?

Is the subject of the first sentence singular or plural? Is the subject of the second sentence singular or plural? How does the verb in the second sentence differ from the verb in the first?

What is the verb in the third sentence? in the fourth? Which has a **plural** subject? Which has a **singular** subject? What is added to a verb when it has a singular subject?

What is the verb in the sixth sentence? Has it a singular or a plural form? Why? How has it been made?

The singular form of most verbs is made by adding *s* to the plural form.

Copy the following, filling the blanks with verbs: —

1. The bell —.
2. The bells —.
3. The river — to the ocean.
4. The rivers — to the ocean.
5. The cow —.
6. The cows —.
7. A dog —.
8. Dogs —.

Write in sentences both the singular and plural forms of the following verbs: —

cut	steal	bakes	send	sells
finish	find	keeps	collect	trusts

ABBREVIATIONS

Some words are shortened or abbreviated when written: —

1. Doctor Smith lives at Number 78 Main Street.
2. Dr. Smith lives at No. 78 Main St.
3. A letter was directed to Mister Henry Shaw, Bloomfield, Essex County, New Jersey.
4. A letter was directed to Mr. H. Shaw, Bloomfield, Essex Co., N.J.

What are the abbreviations in the second sentence? What is the abbreviation for "Doctor"? for "Number"? for "Street"?

What are the abbreviations in the fourth sentence? For what word is "Mr." an abbreviation? For what word is "Co." an abbreviation? For what is "N.J." an abbreviation?

A period must be placed after every abbreviation.

Learn the following abbreviations: —

St.,	Street.	U.S.,	United States.
Ave.,	Avenue.	N.Y.,	New York (State).
Pl.,	Place.	P.O.,	Post Office.
N.,	North.	R.R.,	Railroad.
S.,	South.	Co.,	County, Company.
E.,	East.	No.,	Number.
W.,	West.	Mr.,	Mister.
S.W.,	Southwest.	Mrs.,	Mistress, "Misses."
N.E.,	Northeast.	Rev.,	Reverend.
M.,	Noon.	Hon.,	Honorable.
A.M.,	Morning.	No.,	Number.
P.M.,	Afternoon.	Doz.,	Dozen.

THE MONTHS

Learn the following : —

The twelve months are January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, and December.

Write twelve sentences, telling something about each of the twelve months ; weather, etc.

When written as dates, the names of nine of the months are sometimes abbreviated as follows : —

January, Jan.	August, Aug.
February, Feb.	September, Sept.
March, Mar.	October, Oct.
April, Apr.	November, Nov.
December, Dec.	

Copy the following : —

Thirty days have September,
April, June, and November ;
All the rest have thirty-one,
Excepting February alone,
Which hath but twenty-eight, in fine,
Till leap year gives it twenty-nine.

Answer the following questions :—

1. Which are the spring months?
2. Which are the summer months?
3. Which are the fall months?
4. Which are the winter months?

The names of the months begin with **capital** letters.
Put a **period** (.) at the end of every sentence.

WORDS USED IN PLACE OF NAMES

1. I am going away with Charles.
2. Charles and I are going away.
3. We are going away.

In the first sentence, for what does the word *I* stand? In place of what name is it used? Which word in the second sentence is used in the place of the speaker?

In the third sentence, for what does the word *We* stand? When speaking for yourself alone, use *I*. When speaking for one or more persons and yourself, use *we*.

The words *I* and *we* are called **pronouns**.

Write the following sentences, filling the blanks with the word *I* or *we*:—

1. He said — might do it.
2. — go walking together very often.
3. — cannot afford to spend the money.
4. John and — will be there at half-past seven.
5. — am not willing to do it.
6. — are going into business together.
7. — pretended that — was very angry.
8. He said, “— cannot agree with you.”
9. — have not bought our tickets.
10. Neither James nor — have seen him.
11. — will soon be among my friends.

Learn to spell each of the following words, and then write it in a sentence: walking, business, seven, tickets, among, going, friends, agree, spend, money, angry, often.

PRONOUNS — POSSESSIVE CASE

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. I am reading the book. | It is my book. |
| 2. We are reading the book. | It is our book. |
| 3. You are reading the book. | It is your book. |
| 4. He is reading the book. | It is his book. |
| 5. She is reading the book. | It is her book. |
| 6. They are reading the book. | It is their book. |
| 7. It is a large book. | Its pictures are beautiful. |
| 8. They are large books. | Their pictures are beautiful. |

In the first column of sentences, the pronouns are used as the subjects. In the second column the *possessive* forms are used. The pronouns *my, our, your, his, her, their, its*, are **possessive pronouns** and are used to tell to whom a certain thing belongs.

Write the following sentences, filling the blanks with suitable pronouns :—

1. They have put on — skates.
2. Always keep — things where — belong.
3. Henry has learned — lesson.
4. — were walking in the woods and lost — way.
5. — has torn — dress.
6. Hang your coat in — place.
7. We have finished — work.
8. George has taken my umbrella, and broken — handle.
9. He has made up — mind to stay at home.

Write each of the following words in a sentence :—

shoe	rubbers	button	lace	necktie
string	stocking	trousers	collar	handkerchief

PRONOUNS

Write the following sentences, putting the proper pronouns in the blank spaces : —

1. The man has brought — dinner.
2. If a man finds some money, — should return it to the owner.
3. The jury brought in — verdict.
4. The workmen were on the way to — homes.
5. William, I see that — are not doing right.
6. He knows what — wants.
7. I will do anything to help — that I can.
8. I will give all — money, if you will give all — time.
9. If I were in — place, — have everything — wished.
10. The gentleman had taken off — hat.
11. How can we get — money back?
12. Shall we give — what they want?
13. If she will give — money, I will give —.
14. When you see Tom, tell — that — will be there.
15. Will Mr. Smith sell — house?
16. Have the men received — pay?

QUESTIONS

When we want to find out something, we ask a question about it. If we want to know what time it is, we ask a friend, "What time is it?" A question mark (?) stands after every question. Write questions about the following: the weather, horses, the country, the theater, to-morrow, school, this evening, money.

EXERCISES

For dictation : —

Under a spreading chestnut tree
The village smithy stands ;
The smith, a mighty man is he,
With large and sinewy hands ;
And the muscles of his brawny arms
Are strong as iron bands. — *H. W. Longfellow.*

The above selection from Longfellow's poem, called "The Village Blacksmith," is a stanza of six verses. Notice that each verse begins with a capital letter. Pick out all the names in the stanza and write them in a column. Then write each in a sentence of its own.

Write answers to the following questions. Make each of your answers a complete sentence : —

1. Where does the village smithy stand ?
2. Who owns the smithy ?
3. What kind of hands has the blacksmith ?
4. How strong are the blacksmith's arms ?
5. What kind of a tree stands near the village smithy ?
6. What kind of work does the blacksmith do ?
7. Why are the blacksmith's muscles strong ?
8. What is there in a blacksmith's shop ?

Learn to spell the following words, and use each in a sentence : —

forge	anvil	hammer	nail	screw
bellows	iron	nut	vise	horseshoe

PRONOUNS

1. I had a key but lost it.
2. My mother thought she had seen it.
3. Tom said that he had seen it.
4. They were both mistaken.

In the first sentence, for what does the word *it* stand? Who did the mother think had seen it? Who did Tom say had seen it? In the second sentence, for what does the word *she* stand? In the third sentence, for what does the word *he* stand?

In the fourth sentence, for what does the word *they* stand?

Words used instead of names are called **pronouns**.

Write the following sentences, filling the blanks with suitable pronouns : —

1. Mary will come if — can.
2. My father thinks that — will go away to-morrow.
3. John and Frank have gone home, because — want to read.
4. I asked him and — said — would like it.
5. Alice cannot sew, because — has lost her needle.
6. If my brother has no money, — cannot go.
7. Mr. and Mrs. Smith will move into their new house, when — return.

Learn to spell the following words, and then write each in a sentence : —

box	bell	house	fence	find
horse	drive	story	board	strike
car	street	grass	nail	boat

EXERCISES IN MAKING SENTENCES

Make sentences by filling the blanks with subjects : —

1. — swim in the pond.
2. — shod the horse.
3. — mended the table.
4. — play baseball.
5. — rises in the morning.
6. — is behind a cloud.
7. — strikes the hour.
8. — has written a letter.
9. — blows cold.
10. — float in the sky.
11. — is a graceful tree.
12. — are closed on Sunday.

Make sentences by filling the blanks with predicates : —

1. The stars —.
2. Christmas —.
3. Columbus —.
4. The river —.
5. Gold and silver —.
6. The rainbow —.
7. Bees and wasps —.
8. Autumn leaves —.
9. The American flag —.
10. The moon —.
11. The large ship —.

Use modified subjects and predicates, and tell the nouns, pronouns, and verbs that are added.

WORDS USED WITH NAMES

1. John has a sharp knife.
2. William has a new hat.
3. The large house is on fire.
4. The horse is pulling a heavy load.

What word is used with the name *knife*? What does it tell? What word is used with the name *hat*? What does it tell? What word is used with the name *house*? What does it tell? What does the word *heavy* do?

What is the difference between "John has a knife" and "John has a sharp knife"?

Names are called **nouns**.

Words used to qualify nouns or to limit the meaning of nouns are called **adjectives**.

Write the following sentences, filling the blanks with suitable adjectives:—

1. — weeks make a year.
2. The — clouds are passing over.
3. The — apples are on the ground.
4. Here are a dozen — oranges.
5. The — boy is not tall enough to get the fruit.
6. The — man was convicted.
7. — weather has come again.
8. The — boy will succeed.
9. We walked up the very — mountain.
10. The book has many — pictures in it.
11. Ice is — water.
12. He was riding a very — horse.

WORDS USED WITH NAMES

Honest man. Kind father. Good dog. Fast horse. In each of these phrases an adjective is used to modify a noun. It tells something about the thing of which the noun is the name.

A *phrase* is a group of related words expressing a single idea.

The words *honest*, *kind*, *good*, and *fast* are adjectives. Each tells something about the noun it modifies. The word *honest* describes man; the word *kind* describes father; the word *good* describes dog; and the word *fast* describes horse.

Write nouns with the following adjectives : —

soft	good	this	large	shiny
first	many	clear	ten	American
these	great	white	heavy	industrious
cold	lovely	sharp	cruel	pleasant
fine	able	brave	slow	costly

Write adjectives with the following nouns : —

book	gentleman	chair	hat	house
stove	boat	dinner	train	wagon
glass	merchant	ship	water	music
evening	carpenter	room	carpet	pen
bank	oak	street	paper	letter

Name some things that may be approximately described by the following adjectives : —

sour	sweet	sticky	wet	dry
loose	hot	tough	thin	handsome
rough	smooth	green	long	smart

THIS, THESE — THAT, THOSE

1. Look at this book.
2. Look at these books.
3. Look at that book.
4. Look at those books.

Does the word *book* mean one or more than one? What is the plural of *book*? Is the word *this* used before the singular or the plural form? Before which form is the word *these* used? the adjective *that*? the adjective *those*?

On the desk in front of me there is a small knife, and on another desk farther away from me there is a large knife. In speaking of these knives I would say: —

This knife is a small one.

That knife is a large one.

If there were several small knives and several large knives, I would say: —

These knives are small.

Those knives are large.

When speaking of the nearer of two objects, use *this*. When speaking of the farther of two objects, use *that*. When there are several objects near and far, and you wish to speak of the nearer, use *these*; in speaking of the farther, use *those*.

Write the following, filling the blanks with *this* or *that*, *these* or *those*: —

1. — hat is mine, and — hat is yours.
2. — apples in the other room are sweeter than —.
3. — coat in my hand is more expensive than — one.
4. He came to — land for the sake of freedom and opportunity, leaving that land of political inequality.

MAKING SENTENCES

Combine the sentences in each of the following groups into one sentence : —

MODEL

The dog was eating the bone.	} The big dog was eating the bone hungrily.
The dog was big.	
The dog was eating hungrily.	

1. John has a sharp knife.
John is whittling with it.
John is whittling a piece of pine wood.
2. My friend broke his finger.
He did it playing ball.
It was his little finger.
3. The little boy went to the doctor.
He went with his mother.
He was sick.
4. The children are coming down the street.
They are merry.
There are five children.
5. Mr. Johnson lost his handkerchief.
It was a silk handkerchief.
He lost it out of the car window.
6. The stars come out one by one.
They are very bright.
They come out after the sun goes down.
7. The farmer is cutting the grass.
The grass is tall and thick.
He is cutting the grass in the meadow.

CONTRACTIONS

1. It is going to snow to-day.
2. It's going to snow to-day.
3. They have not received their pay.
4. They haven't received their pay.

In the second sentence, for what does *It's* stand? What letter is left out? What mark takes its place?

The mark (') is called an **apostrophe**.

In the fourth sentence, for what does *haven't* stand? What letter is left out? What is put in place of it?

Learn the following contractions : —

1. Don't for do not.
2. Doesn't for does not.
3. You're for you are.
4. We're for we are.
5. They're for they are.
6. I'll for I will.
7. Hasn't for has not.
8. Aren't for are not.
9. Isn't for is not.

Copy the following sentences, writing the contracted words in full : —

1. It's too high for me to reach.
2. Doesn't the train go fast?
3. They're rowing down the river.
4. We're too late to catch the boat.
5. John hasn't any book.
6. They don't speak English.
7. I'll tell you about it to-morrow.

HAS AND HAVE

1. Mr. Williams has many horses.
2. Mr. Williams and Mr. Shaw have many horses.
3. I have finished my work.
4. John and I have finished our work.

About what is something said in the first sentence? in the second sentence? How many things are there in the subject of the first sentence? How many things are there in the subject of the second sentence, one thing or more than one thing? In which sentence is *has* used? In which is *have* used?

What is the subject of the third sentence? Is *has* or *have* used? How many are there in the subject of the fourth sentence? Is *has* or *have* used?

Has is used when speaking of one person or thing, and *have* is used when speaking of more than one person or thing, or of yourself.

Complete the following sentences, filling the blanks with *has* or *have* :—

1. I — been sick for a long time.
2. He — been promoted.
3. John and Charles — lost their way.
4. The policeman — caught the thief.
5. I — received a letter.
6. The soldier — gone to war.
7. The trees — been rooted up by the wind.
8. — they found the lost child?
9. Mr. Monroe, who is now twenty-one years of age, — become a voter.

DICTATION

So the Deacon inquired of the village folk
Where he could find the strongest oak,
That couldn't be split nor bent nor broke, —
That was for spokes and floor and sills;
The crossbars were ash, from the straightest trees;
The panels of whitewood, that cuts like cheese,
But lasts like iron for things like these. — *O. W. Holmes.*

Write in one column all the nouns in the selection above.
In another column write all the verbs.

Answer the following questions, making each answer a complete sentence : —

1. Of whom did the deacon inquire about wood for his carriage ?
2. What kind of an oak did he wish to find ?
3. For what part of his carriage did the deacon use the wood of the oak ?
4. What kind of wood did he use for the crossbars ?
5. What kind of tree did he use for the crossbars ?
6. Of what wood did he make the panels ?
7. Is it easy to cut whitewood with a knife ?
8. Will whitewood last a long time ?
9. Why did the deacon use whitewood to make the panels ?
10. Why did the deacon make the spokes of oak ?
11. What kind of wood would you use in making a bat ?
12. What kind of wood would you use to make a fish-pole ?

The first word of a line of poetry always begins with a capital letter.

WAS AND WERE

1. The man was in the carriage.
2. The men were in the carriage.
3. John was walking down the street.
4. John and James were walking down the street.

How many men are spoken of in the first sentence? Is something said about more than one horse in the second sentence? In which sentence is *was* used? In which sentence is *were* used?

How many boys are spoken of in the third sentence? How many boys are spoken of in the fourth? Why is *was* used in the third sentence, and *were* in the fourth?

When speaking of one, use *was*. When speaking of more than one, use *were*.

Copy the following, filling the blanks with *was* or *were* so as to make sentences: —

1. They — not at home.
2. I — at home.
3. The stars — shining brightly.
4. The moon — shining brightly.
5. The soldiers — drilling.
6. The boys — sailing the boat.
7. The soldier — cleaning his musket.
8. He — glad to see us.
9. We — glad to see you.
10. The policeman — making an arrest.
11. The rivers — frozen over.
12. The wind — blowing a gale.
13. This — once a land of negro slavery.

THE MOUNTAIN AND THE SQUIRREL

The mountain and the squirrel
 Had a quarrel,
 And the former called the latter "little prig."
 Bun replied,
 "You are doubtless very big ;
 But all sorts of things and weather
 Must be taken in together,
 To make up a year
 And a sphere.
 And I think it no disgrace
 To occupy my place.
 If I am not so large as you,
 You are not so small as I,
 And not half so spry.
 I'll not deny you make
 A very pretty squirrel track ;
 Talents differ ; all is well and wisely put ;
 If I cannot carry forests on my back,
 Neither can you crack a nut." — *R. W. Emerson.*

1. Tell the names in the above poem.
2. Write each name first in the singular and then in the plural.
3. Write the ideas of this poem in your own words.
4. What words begin with capital letters? Why?
5. Write each of the following words in a sentence : —

mountain	squirrel	quarrel	forest	neither	track
disgrace	weather	year	place	back	small

This (,) mark of punctuation is a **comma**.

This (;) mark is a **semicolon**.

WORDS THAT TELL HOW, WHEN, WHERE

1. The fox runs fast.
2. The fox will get away soon.
3. The fox is there.

How does the fox run? When will the fox get away?
Where is the fox?

Words which tell how, when, or where are called **adverbs**. Write the following, filling the blanks with adverbs : —

1. Every one should do his work —.
2. The storm came very —.
3. He gave the money — to the poor.
4. The old gentleman spoke very — to him.
5. You must be — on time.
6. John came —, and missed the train.
7. The old man walked — down the street.
8. The policeman will be here —.
9. The train stopped —.
10. He — does his duty.
11. He was vexed and spoke —.
12. Charles did not come —, but he will be here —

Learn to spell each of the following adverbs, and then write it in a sentence : —

quickly	late	soon
yesterday	to-morrow	early
finely	gladly	quite
truly	usually	politely
slowly	plainly	often

THE POSSESSIVE FORMS OF NAMES

1. The boy has a new coat.
2. The boy's coat is new.
3. The boys have new coats.
4. The boys' coats are new.

Who has a new coat? Whose coat is new? What is added to the name *boy* to make it denote possession?

Who have new coats? Whose coats are new? What is added to the name *boys* to make it denote possession?

*To make a singular name denote possession, add 's to it.
To make a plural name denote possession, add the apostrophe.*

When the plural form does not end in s, add the apostrophe and s thus, women's, men's.

Write the following sentences. Change the names denoting possession to the plural form, and make any other necessary changes : —

1. The boy's knife was new.
2. The boys' knives were new.
3. The bird's wing is broken.
4. The girl's dress is torn.
5. The ship's sail can now be seen.
6. The dog's ear is bleeding.
7. The robin's breast is red.
8. My sister's book is on the table.
9. My neighbor's house is very old.
10. My brother's dog is hungry.
11. I must answer my cousin's letter.
12. The man's boots are dirty.

MAKING SENTENCES

We saw the sly monkey.

We saw the cunning monkey.

We saw the wild monkey.

We saw the sly, cunning, wild monkey.

Combine the sentences in each of the following groups into a single sentence : —

1. The tall pine tree stood on the river's bank.
The lonely pine tree stood on the river's bank.
The old pine tree stood on the river's bank.
2. He was lying on the cold ice.
He was lying on the smooth ice.
He was lying on the hard ice.
3. There were many smooth pebbles on the beach.
There were many round pebbles on the beach.
There were many white pebbles on the beach.
4. The gay children are coming down the street.
The noisy children are coming down the street.
The frolicsome children are coming down the street.
5. She had some fresh flowers.
She had some bright flowers.
She had some beautiful flowers.
6. We saw sloops in the harbor.
We saw schooners in the harbor.
We saw yachts in the harbor.
7. The blacksmith was a strong man.
The blacksmith was a large man.
The blacksmith was a dark man.

THE PLURAL OF NOUNS

1. The mill is closed on Sunday.
2. The mills are closed on Sunday.
3. The wheel turns quickly.
4. The wheels turn quickly.

How many mills are spoken of in the first sentence? How many are spoken of in the second sentence? Does the subject of the third sentence stand for one or for more than one thing? For how many things does the subject of the fourth sentence stand?

How do the words *mill* and *mills* differ in meaning? How do they differ in spelling?

How do the words *wheel* and *wheels* differ in meaning? How do they differ in spelling?

The plural of most nouns is formed by adding s or es to the singular.

Write the following sentences, using the nouns in the plural instead of the singular number. Use *is*, *has*, and *was*, when speaking of one thing, and *are*, *have*, and *were*, when speaking of more than one thing.

1. The car was overloaded.
2. The class was dismissed at nine o'clock.
3. The light has gone out.
4. The street is blocked with teams.

Write sentences, using for subjects the plural forms of the following words : —

paper	shoe	soap	towel	water
brushes	coin	needle	collar	button

LETTERS

Copy the following business letter, noticing the capital letters, abbreviations, and punctuation. You will notice that on the first two lines are written the address of the writer and the date of writing. These are on the right-hand side of the page.

On the following lines and on the left-hand side of the page the name of the company to which you are writing and its address are written. Then follows on the next line the word *Gentlemen*. When the body of the letter has been written, the writer signs himself,

Yours very truly,

THOMAS JONES.

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA,

June 1, 1904.

THE AMERICAN BOOK COMPANY,

Washington Square, New York, N.Y.

GENTLEMEN,

Kindly send me by express one complete set of Shakespeare's works. I inclose check for \$15 in payment.

Yours very truly,

THOMAS JONES.

1. Write a letter to Warwick Brothers, Market Street, Chicago, Ill., ordering three umbrellas at \$2 each.

2. Write to the Century Company, ordering the Century Magazine for one year at \$4.

TOPICS FOR ADDITIONAL LESSONS

The foregoing lessons are intended partly as outlines, partly as examples. With some classes of foreigners or of illiterates this course may be completed in a hundred evenings. With most classes the materials used as suggestions should serve for many more than a hundred evenings.

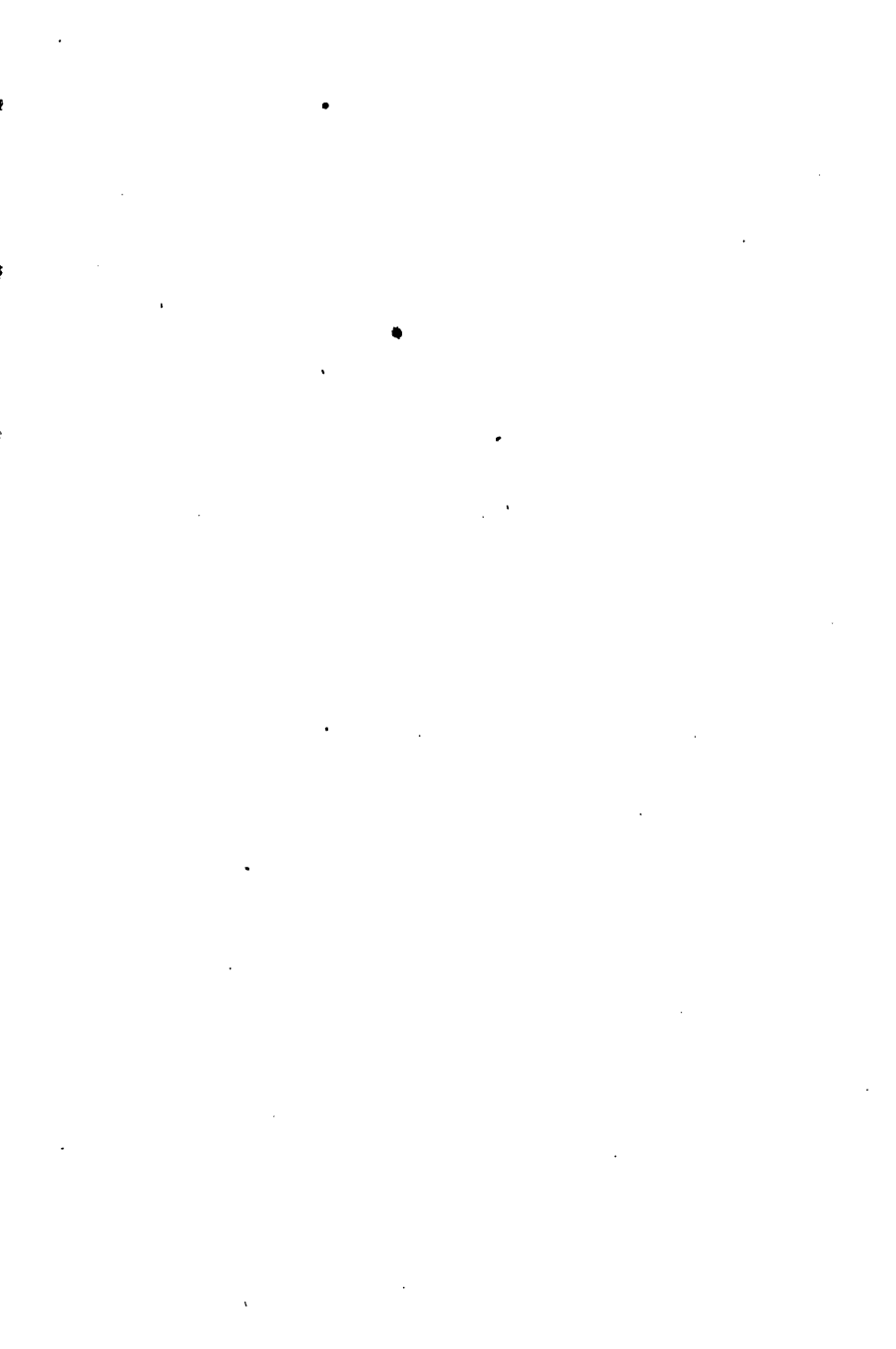
Additional lessons may be given on such topics as the following:—

The Alphabet and Phonics; Birds and Animals; Clothes; Drawings and Pictures; Forms of Labor; Conduct in Society; The Industrial Arts; Music and Musical Instruments; Articles of Manufacture; National Banks; Books; Forms of Merchandising; Savings Banks; Government and its Offices, Duties, Privileges; Building and Loan Associations; Buying Goods; Newspapers; Rights of American Citizens; Truth; Beauty; Goodness.

Any topic within the knowledge of the students and centralized upon some typical feature may be made to serve the purpose of familiarizing them with the English language, written and spoken.

The illustrations in good weekly papers and popular monthly magazines are often helpful.

It is very important to review every evening all words previously learned, both for their sound and for their spelling, until the strange words have become entirely familiar.



**This book should be returned to
the Library on or before the last date
stamped below.**

**A fine of five cents a day is incurred
by retaining it beyond the specified
time.**

Please return promptly.

Retur

